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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,242—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1890.

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CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
15-0 8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0 8-8
11-0 6-8 22-0 12-0	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	11-0 6-8 22-0 12-0
25-0 13-8 37-8 19-12	After Dinner—Lafit	25-0 13-8 37-0 19-12

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CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NOTICE.

UNTIL further notice the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMER will SAIL at 2 p.m., on SATURDAY, and commencing with the S. S. PEKIN, leaving on 27th September, the launch to convey passengers on board will leave the APOLLO BUNDER AT NOON, on the day of sailing.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, 19th September, 1890.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	W. A. Wheler	25th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „
B.L. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews,	22nd „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber,	29th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart,	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	9th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	23rd „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th September, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO	...	..	1st Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th October, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 10, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcicle	4,000	600	15th Nov. '90.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail.
ELPOMENE	G. Wallusching	3,800	550	21st Oct. '90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
[illegible]soon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay,
[illegible] September, 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about
[illegible]	[illegible]	R....Laird	8th Oct.

THE above steamer has been built special[illegible] view of the East [illegible]dian trade. All her [illegible]bins being [illegible]uated on the Upper deck. She car[illegible] Sur[illegible]eon and an experienced Stew[illegible] [illegible]mfort for first class passengers. [illegible]pply to Graham's Buildings,

[illegible] GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
[illegible]90.

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[illegible] S[illegible] by P. and O. and other [illegible]gular [illegible]amers, *without charge for Com*[illegible]. Be[illegible]ected and the best available [illegible]modation [illegible]ured.

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SECOND SALOON.

[illegible] Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the [illegible] and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity [illegible]eap passage to England, and to enable us to [illegible] select parties and suitable berthing. Intending [illegible]ers should make early application.

[illegible]articulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. [illegible]dlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may [illegible]ad free.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDAVI, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m., on 4th October, calling at Varawal, Mungrole, Cutch Mandavi, Kurrachee, Bunder, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

FOR KURRACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a. m. on 5th October after arrival of incoming English mail steamer transhipping mails at Kurrachi to the Persian Gulf Steamers.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 2nd October, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "KERBELA" 1,978 tons, on or about 6th October.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.

S. S. ORIENTAL 1,496 tons on or about 7th October.

FOR MORMUGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 30th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th September, 1890. Agents.

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TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

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„ „ „	large tin	1	12
Oatmeal Finest Scotch	per 2lb. tin	0	9
Epps's Cocoa... „	per tin	0	15
Cadbury's Essence of	per tin	1	2
Cocaotina Schweitzer	small tin	0	12
„ „	large tin	1	8
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A splendid After Dinner Wine, exceedingly choice with great fragrance and delicate Bouquet.
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White or Cream Satin Court Shoes, Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
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PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual ; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex,* equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them : an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1 d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "Walter De Roos, London," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality, Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned Marston treatment by *local absorption,* the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON,

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, *both in* appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SYMPHONIUMS ! ! !

THE SYMPHONIUM is a self acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune and will play ANY NUMBER of tunes. Price inclusive of 12 METAL discs or tunes Rs. 75, Rs. 130 and Rs. 175 each.

Additional tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection,

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

FROM THE WELL KNOWN VINEYARDS OF MESSRS. J. PALUGYAY AND SOHNE PRESSBURG (HUNGARY.)

	1 doz. qts. Rs.	a.	2 doz. pts. Rs.	a.
Chateaux Palugyay, red	18	0	20	0
Pressburgher, red	14	0	16	0
Hungarian Hock	15	0	17	0
Chateaux Palugyay white	18	0	20	0

Vin du Roi, Rs. 21 per dozen Quarts (Excellent Substitute for Port Wine.)

Discount allowed to Clubs, Hotels and Messes; 1 Cork Screw supplied in each case, samples free on application to

THE GODOWNKEEPER,
WARDEN & Co.
27, Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited, on behalf of the Government of India, for the CONSTRUCTION of a DAM and for certain other works in connection with the CONSTRUCTION of a WET BASIN in H. M. Dockyard, Bombay.

Plans and the site of the proposed work may be inspected, and particulars of the work, Forms of Tender, Conditions of Contract and Specification (Rs. 3) obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer of the work, Bombay Dockyard, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, SATURDAY, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned at the above address until 12 noon on Saturday 11th October 1890, when they will be opened. A deposit of Rs. 3,000 earnest money, in currency notes, must accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. This sum will be forfeited, in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall refuse to sign and complete the Contract, Documents and Agreements; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Government of India, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

This cancels previous advertisements calling for Tenders for the DAM only.

G. M. PORTER, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, Bombay.
Bombay, Dockyard, 12th September 1890.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited on behalf of the Government of India for DEEPENING the DUNCAN DOCK in Her Majesty's Dockyard, Bombay.

Plans of the Dock and the Dock itself may be inspected and Contract papers, Rs. 3 each, obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, between 11 and 5 daily, Saturdays excepted.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned at the undermentioned address until 12 noon on SATURDAY, 25th October, 1890. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 earnest money, in currency notes must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. This sum will be forfeited, in case after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall refuse to sign and complete the contract; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of India who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. M. PORTER, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer Dockyard Division, Bombay.
Bombay, Dockyard, 24th September, 1890.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!!

MUNK'S MAGNETIC

ASTHMA BALSAM.

A SPEEDY CURE FOR
WHEEZING AND WHISTLING ASTHMA,
SPASMODIC ASTHMA,
HUMID OR SPITTING ASTHMA,
REGULAR OR PERIODICAL ASTHMA,
SUFFOCATING ASTHMA,
CROWING ASTHMA,
NERVOUS ASTHMA,
DRY ASTHMA,
WHATEVER CAUSE ASTHMA.

Per Bottle, 2s. 9d. or Rs. 2.

Agents in BOMBAY:—F. S. Madon & Co., Mohunlal Amarsi & Co., Nathoo Mooljee & Co., and Hurjee Mooljee & Co.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of RUPEES THIRTY-FIVE (35) per Share, for the half-year ended the 30th June, 1890, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st October, 1890, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27 Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p. m., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 18th September, 1890, on production of Share Certificates.

લખમીદાસ ખીમજી સન્સ એન્ડ કંપની.
i. e, LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SONS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 27th September, 1890.

TOKAY WINE.

A SHIPMENT is JUST ARRIVED from the celebrated Wine grower ERN-STEIN of Hungary Rs. 36 per dozen.

Apply to
WARDEN & Co.
27, Hummum Street, Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 310 OF 1889.

KESSOWJEE DAMODAR JAIRAM, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing and carrying on business at No. 55, Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay, by means of his Moonim Tricumdas Sooonderjee........Plaintiff.

vs.

JAMNABAI, widow and administratrix of the property and credits of SOONDERJEE VEERJEE, Hindoo Inhabitant, and RALIATBAI, widow of the late BHUGWANDAS SOONDERJEE, both residing at Porebunder, in the Territory of His Highness the Rana of Porebunder........Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 3rd day of May, 1890, it was ordered that the following property should be sold by the Sheriff of Bombay, namely:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the building standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Bazar Gate Street, standing in the name of Veerjee Nanjee, under Old No. 697, New No. 5589, old Survey No. 163, New Survey No. 8508, in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue and assessed by the Municipality under No. 82 and containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-four and three-ninths square yards, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the property of Narronjee Bhimjee, on or towards the west by the Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the north by the property of Premavahoo, widow of PranjiwanDoolub, and on or towards the south by the house of Damodhar Jairam Sewjee. Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property that they should, on or before the 17th day of October, 1890, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 26th day of September, 1890.

G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that HEERJEE MITHA and DAYABHOY HEERJEE, respectively of Bombay Hindoo inhabitants, have contracted to sell to NEERA NAIKIN, also of the same place, Hindoo inhabitant. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or hereditaments, and premises standing and erected thereon, situate at Kumbhar Wada Street, without the Fort of Bombay, fronting towards the west of the said Kumbhar Wada Street, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Kumbhar Wada Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the property of Rajia Hujia, and on or towards the south by the property of Daya Poonjia, formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors, containing by admeasurement 333 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 7667, and Street Nos. 206, 208, and by the Collector of Bombay for quit and ground rent under Collector's old Nos. 1945 and 1946, and Collector's new No. 9081, old Survey No. 320, and new Survey No. 5013. All persons having any claim or demand on the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my Office, No. 41, Meadow Street, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as null and void.—Dated this 29th day of September, 1890.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Purchasers' Attorney.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE FAUNA OF BRITISH INDIA, including Ceylon and Burmah. Published under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council, edited by W. T. BLANFORD. Medium 8vo., with numerous wood-cuts.

Mammalia, by W. T. Blanford, F.R.S., Part I, Price 10s.
Fishes, by F. Day, C.I.E., L.L.D., 2 Vols., Price £1 each.
Birds, by Eugine W. Oates, F.Z.S., Vol. I, Price £1.
London: Taylor and Francis, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.
Calcutta: Thacker, Spink and Co.
Bombay: Thacker and Co., Ld.
Berlin: R. Friedlander und Sohn, Carlstrasse 11.

PECTORAL BALSAM.

KHANPUR, 6th September, 1890.

To MESSRS. BALL, HOBSON & Co., UMBALLA.

DEAR SIRS,—THE PECTORAL BALSAM sent by you has COMPLETELY CURED MY COUGH and COLD. I was very bad before I received the above, and only half a bottle did the work; the other half I gave a friend, which has cured him of his cough and cold also. It is A 1., and I can recommend it to anybody to give it a trial. You can make use of this if you like.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) H. SMITHE,
Station Master.

SOLE PROPRIETORS:
BALL, HOBSON & CO.,
UMBALLA AND KASAULI.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with a Resolution passed at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held yesterday, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. (40) Forty per Share (free of Income Tax) for the year ending 30th June last, will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 3rd October next, between 12 noon and 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 29th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ઠાકરશી મુલજી સન્સની કુંપ
i.e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 30th September, 1890.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL ....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY, S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$8,168,062·50
RESERVE FUND	$5,482,127·2
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$8,168,062·50

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.	B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick.	D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—T. JACKSON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking.	Hamburg.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mango Lane Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£466,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249,½ High Holborn London, Eng.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle was (Jan. 1890), "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." - Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system,"—Rev. C. E. Cockin M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889.) "Great advantage to strong memory: Incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Able to give gist of book after reading it once. Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B.A. "Excellent travelling companion." J. B. Haye, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to memory,"—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable,"—J. J. Francis. Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour."—Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1887.

"Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 76; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. [illegible]-Williams, Esq: Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

NOTICES.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING & W. CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 25 per whole Share and Rupees 6¼ per one-quarter Share for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1890, will be paid on and after Tuesday the 30th September, 1890, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 301-303, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P. M., to those shareholders whose names will appear on the Register on the 24th September, 1890, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th September to 2nd October 1890, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1890.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED,

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 7½ per Share has been declared for the year ending 30th June, 1890, and will be payable at the Registered Office, of the Company, No. 40, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 6th October next, to all Shareholders on production of Share Certificate, whose names stood on the Register on the 22nd instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th instant to the 7th proximo both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TULLOCKCHUND & SHAPOORJI.
Secretaries & Treasurers the Mercantile Press Co., Ld.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1890.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 283, 285, 287, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1890.
2. To approve the appointments made by the Board of Messrs. Fazalbhoy Vishram and Gordhandas Gokaldas Tejpal as directors of the Company.
3. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th to 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHAMJI RANCHHOD,
Secretary.
Bombay, 18th September, 1890.

NOTICE.

AS the EUROPE MAILS now leave on SATURDAYS, CLOSING at noon, and this is likely to cause great pressure of work on Mail days, it is requested by the undersigned BANKS that BILLS shall be DELIVERED and PARTICULARS of DRAFTS required be furnished not later than FRIDAY.

Bombay, 25th September, 1890.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
THE AGRA BANK, LD.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.
THE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING)
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay up to noon on WEDNESDAY the 1st October, 1890, for the supply of 1,000 tons of Moulmein or Rangoon first-class Teak logs.

The price should include delivery either at the Company's Basin, Colaba or at the Stores Depot, Parel. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Timber" and each Tender must be accompanied by security deposit of Rs. 1,000 or the Tender will not be considered.

All securities must be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, or the whole of any one Tender of 1,000 tons.

J. M. SLEATER,
Acting Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, 23rd September, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS; OF METHOD OF CALCULATING TIME; AND OF THIRD CLASS FARES IN MAIL TRAINS, BETWEEN POONA AND RAICHUR. ALSO REVISION OF CHARGES FOR EXCESS LUGGAGE AND INCREASE OF FREE ALLOWANCE OF LUGGAGE TO THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, the First of October next, a NEW TIME BILL of TRAINS will be brought into force, and the present method of calculating time from twelve midnight to twelve noon and from twelve noon to twelve midnight distinguished by the initials a.m. and p.m., respectively, will be discontinued, and the times of Trains will be shown under the twenty-four hours' system; that is, from one to twenty-four hours from midnight to midnight, thus, 12-35 (midnight) will be shown as 0-35, and 6-30 p. m. as 18-30, and so on.

And, from the same date, until further notice, the following alterations of, and additions to, the Passenger Train Service over this Railway will take effect, namely:—

FIRST.—The Down Passenger Train, which now leaves Bombay at 8-20 in the morning for Nagpur, will leave at 7-30, arrive at Bhusawal at 19-45, leave at 20-10, and arrive at Nagpur at 6-30, instead of at 8-35 the next morning.

SECOND.—The Down Passenger Train for Jabalpur, now leaving Bombay at 16-30, will leave at 16-0, arrive at Bhusawal at 7-15, leave at 10-0, and arrive at Jabalpur at 5-25, instead of at 5-45 the third morning.

THIRD.—The Down Mail Train from Bombay at 22-0 will start at the same time, arrive at Bhusawal at 8-35 instead of at 9-15, leave at 8-55, and arrive at Itarsi at 16-5 instead of at 17-0. It will leave Itarsi at 16-20 instead of at 17-15, and arrive at Jabalpur at 23-20 as at present.

FOURTH.—The Down Mixed Train, which now leaves Bombay at 23-0, will leave at 24-0, arrive at Bhusawal at 19-20 the next evening, leave at 21-0, and arrive at Jabalpur at 18-0.

FIFTH.—The present Down Passenger Train from Bhusawal to Nagpur at 10-0 will start at 9-20 and reach Nagpur at 21-20, instead of at 21-35 the same evening.

SIXTH.—The Up Mail Train from Jabalpur will start at 4-50 as at present, but will arrive at Itarsi at 10-50 instead of at 10-30, leave at 11-15, and arrive in Bombay at 7-0 the following morning as at present.

SEVENTH.—The Up Mixed Train will leave Jabalpur at 7-0, and arrive at Bhusawal at 5-30 the next morning as at present, but it will leave Bhusawal at 8-0 instead of at 13-0, and arrive in Bombay at 6-0 instead of at 9-15 the third morning.

EIGHT.—The Up Passenger Train from Jabalpur will leave there at 22-45 and arrive at Bhusawal at 17-45 as at present, but it will leave Bhusawal at 19-40 instead of at 20-0, and reach Bombay at 10-50 instead of at 11-30 on the third day.

NINTH.—The Up Passenger Train, which now leaves Nagpur at 7-5, will leave instead at 6-30, and arrive at Bhusawal at 18-15 instead of at 18-20.

TENTH.—The present 20-10 Up Passenger Train from Nagpur will start at 20-0, reach Bhusawal at 6-25, leave at 6-45, and arrive in Bombay at 19-15 instead of at 22-0 the next evening.

ELEVENTH.—The Down Passenger Trains, now leaving Bombay for Poona at 8-0, 11-0 and 22-30, will leave instead at 8-30, 13-30 and 17-0, arriving at Poona at 15-0, 19-30, and 22-30 respectively.

TWELFTH.—The Down Mail Train, now leaving Bombay at 11-0, will leave at 21-15, arrive at Poona at 2-50, leave at 3-5, and arrived at Raichur at 16-25, instead of at 12 noon the following day.

THIRTEENTH.—The Down Passenger Train from Bombay at 23-30 will leave at 23-0, arrive at Poona at 6-20 instead of at 7-0, as at present. This Train will run through to Raichur, leaving Poona at 7-0, and reaching Raichur at 23-45.

FOURTEENTH.—The Down Mixed Train from Poona at 9-15 will start at 10-15, and reach Diksal at 13-55 instead of at 12-45.

FIFTEENTH.—The Down and the Up Mixed Trains now running between Sholapur and Raichur will be discontinued.

SIXTEENTH.—The Up Passenger Train now leaving Sholapur at 18-10, will start from Raichur at 6-30, reach Sholapur at 11-55, leave at 15-10, arrive at Poona at 23-0, leave at 23-30, and arrive in Bombay at 6-45, the next morning.

SEVENTEENTH.—The Up Mail Train from Raichur will leave at 12-15, instead of at 12-10, arrive at Poona at 1-22, leave at 1-37 and arrive in Bombay at 7-30 instead of at 10-45 the next morning.

EIGHTEENTH.—The Up Mixed Train, leaving Diksal at 14-0, will leave at 8-10 and arrive at Poona at 12-10 instead of at 17-30.

NINETEENTH.—The Up Passenger Trains leaving Poona, at 9-0, 12-30 and 22-0, will leave at 8-30, 12-30 and 17-0, reaching Bombay at 15-0, 18-30 and 22-30 respectively.

TWENTIETH.—For the convenience of Passengers from Matheran a new Mixed Train will leave Neral daily at 7-15 and arrive at Kalyan at 8-50. From Kalyan the Matheran Passengers can come on to Bombay by the Up Jabalpur Passenger Train leaving Kalyan at 9-15, and reaching Bombay at 10-50.

TWENTY-FIRST.—The Local Train Service between Bombay and Coorla, Tanna and Kalyan, will be revised.

TWENTY-SECOND.—The Down Trains leaving Dhond at 3-20 and 12-30, will leave at 5-5 and 13-15, reaching Munmar at 12-55 and 22-35 respectively; and the Up Trains from Munmar will start at 1-40 and 11-15 instead of at 6-0 and 14-0, and arrive at Dhond at 9-15 and 23-25 respectively.

TWENTY-THIRD.—The Mixed Trains over the Khamgaon and the Amraoti Branches will be altered so as to fit in with the altered running of the Main Line Trains.

2.—Also from the same date, the Third Class Fare of three pies per mile will be charged to passengers travelling by the Mail Trains between Poona and Raichur instead of the fare of two and a half pies per mile as charged at present. And the charges for passengers' Excess Luggage will be made upon a revised scale, and the free allowance of Luggage will be increased for Third Class Passengers by all Trains.

3. For information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Table, dated the first of October 1890, exhibited at Stations.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Twenty-fourth of September, 1890.

EYESIGHT!

THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete a miscellaneous stock.

We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.

It is well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of spectacles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little too narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are relaxed. This cannot but be a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.

Every precaution is taken by us to supbly not only the best lenses procurable but also to supply frames in which the lenses are so placed as to make the wearing of spectacles a pleasure.

STEEL FRAMES.

		Rs.
Single Temple or Turn-pin	from Rs.	6
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	15
Folders or "Pince-Nez"	from ,,	6
Do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	15

SILVER FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks	,,	20
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	25
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Spectacles	,,	24
Do. do. do Dr. Menist's	,,	30
Folders or Pince-Nez, with Steel Springs	,,	20
Do. do. do. Gold Springs	,,	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	25

GOLD FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic from	,,	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	45
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Hooks	,,	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	55
Folders or Pince-Nez, Japanese Springs from	,,	30
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	40
Do. do. non-pressure springs	,,	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	45

GLARE PROTECTORS.

Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins	from Rs.	3
Silver Framed do. do.	from ,,	18
Gold Framed do do.	from ,,	35

STIRRUP OR "D" EYE PROTECTORS.

Steel or Nickel Turn-pin, Single Temple or Hooksides	from ,,	6
Silver do. do. do.	from ,,	25
Gold do. do. do.	from ,,	60

JAPANESE CUPS OR GLARE AND DUST GLASSES.

Blue Steel Frame, Velvet Rimmed	from Rs.	4
Silver do. do.	from ,,	30
Gold do. do.	from ,,	75

LORGNONS.

A very elegant form of optical relief specially designed for Ladies. Best quality, in substantial engraved Gold Cases, and fitted with Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	Rs.	100
Decorated Tortoise Shell, inlaid with Mother-O' Pearl or in plain Mother-O'-Pearl, with Silver Mounts	,,	25
Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable	,,	20

OXFORDS OR SINGLE EYE-GLASSES.

GLASS..........Re. 1-8 each. Pebbles..........Rs. 8 each.

ATTACHMENTS.

Eye-glass Cords, Black Silk	4 for Rs.	1	0
,, Wirebound, very fine	each Re. 1 and ,,	1	8
,, Chains, Silver or Aluminium	each ,,	3	0
,, ,, Gold	each from ,,	10	0

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold. Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
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Including Postage.

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OFFICE Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus,

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,
DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,
COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY
Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

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For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT or an Endowment a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age (or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the

Day of ______________ 18

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______________
Address ______________
Occupation ______________
188

Full Particulars on Application and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDIES, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS in the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862	£309,690	0	0
,, 1885	£988,156	0	0
,, 1886	£955,039	0	0
,, 1889	£1,104,173	16	10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	[illegible]

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12	4	1884	£5,348,40[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1879	£4,260,595	15	1	1889	£6,161,508	12	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 3,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	,,	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	,,	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	,,	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

CHARLES & CO.,

TINSMITHS, COPPERSMITHS AND ELECTROPLATERS.

HEAD OFFICE: BYCULLA.

BRANCH OFFICE: MEDOW STREET, FORT.

CHARLES & Co., beg to inform Managers of Hotels, Messes, Clubs and the public in general that they undertake to Electroplate Household Articles. The services of an experienced hand have been secured.

In prices we defy competition.

A trial order solicited. Outstations orders will be promptly attended to.

CHARLES & Co.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO

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Advertisements of two or three lines matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, S or Servants Required, Houses or Lodg of Residence, Articles Lost or Fo Advertisements belonging to any follows:—

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BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Football : Y. M. C. A. (Rugby) Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.
Polo in the Maidan, 4-45 p.m.
Khatao Makanjee Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.
Volkart's United Press Company, 3 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—I. M. S. Lawrence, from Bushire ; Assam (s), Aden ; Fatesallam (brig), Mozambique ; Kerbella (s), London ; and Sandfield (s), Cardiff.

Vessel sailed.—The steamer Kapurthala sailed yesterday for Karachi.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Kerbela entered the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Busheer entered the dock on Saturday, the s. s. Nyanza and s. s. Bormida on Sunday, and the s. s. Oriental yesterday.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 20th September, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 6,650 for the week, in receipts.

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 20th September, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 42,537 for the week, in receipts.

Football at the Cooperage.—There will be a football practice, under the Rugby Union Rules, at 5-15 p.m., this (Tuesday) evening. All members are requested to turn out punctually.

Polo.—The game this evening, will be at 4-45 :—*Stripes*—Messrs. Gray, Barton, Prevost, and Steel vs. *White* :—Messrs. Capel Cure, Tufnell, Baxter, Lovett, Venables, Summer and Bateson.

Arrival of a Sirdar's Wife.—Arendi, the wife of a Khatiawar Sirdar, arrived in Bombay from Nasick on Saturday morning, with ten followers, and is staying in the Vurjewandas Dharamsala, Cowasji Patel Tank Road.

Assaulted and robbed.—Chuggun MoorlidhurMetha, employed by Gokuldass Ramdass, a cloth merchant, reports that he was set upon by four men, *lawanas* by caste, and robbed of Rs. 159 in cash, and notes.

Annual Sports at St. Mary's College.—The annual sports of the students of St. Mary's College came off yesterday in the spacious compound in the rear of the school. Further details of which will appear in our to-morrow's issue.

House-breaking and Theft.—Peetram Salviram, living in a house in Keeka Street, reported that during his absence on the 26th instant, his house was entered into and 2 gold bangles, 2 silver bangles, 1 silver pot, 4 stones, valued at Rs. 99, currency notes, in cash, aggregating in value to Rs. 199, were stolen therefrom.

Assaulted with a Stick.—Gopaljee Kamjee, a Hindu, was yesterday charged before Mr. Richardson, at the Girgaum Police Court, by Inspector Wilson, with assaulting Govind Babajee, on the 28th instant, with a stick, at Haines Road, Byculla, inflicting serious injuries. Prisoner, in defence, pleaded not guilty but was fined Rs. 10, with the alternative of ten days' simple imprisonment.

Stenography.—We are pleased to learn that Mr. Pereira Jos. Braize, of Messrs Culter, Palmer & Co. has obtained a Certificate of Proficiency in Phonograph, from Mr. Isaac Pitman (Inventor of the Art), Bath and has been admitted a Member of the Phonetic Society. As a typist, Mr. Braize is, we understand, the first expert operator in Bombay, in which latter line there is now a large field for young men and lady operators.—*Bombay East Indian.*

Disturbing a Religious Ceremony.—At the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Richardson, an Italian Jew, calling himself E. Sauft, was yesterday charged at the instance of Inspector Cobb, with creating a disturbance during the performance of a religious ceremony, in the Jewish Synagogue, at Grant Road. Accused was under the influence of liquor at the time, and refused to leave the place of worship until forcibly ejected by the police. He was sentenced by the Magistrate to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default twenty days' simple imprisonment.

Defacing the Queen's Coin.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Dillon charged Saba Ramjee and Bapoo Gunnoo before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, with passing a copper piece, which they had quicksilvered as a genuine eight-anna piece. It appears the two accused were arrested while tendering the coin to a coolie, who gave the information to the police. On searching the first accused they found similar defaced coins in his possession. The two accused were committed and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

An Attempted Theft.—Before Mr. Richardson, the Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Kamptasing Lalsing, and seven others were charged by Inspector Framjee Bhicajee with attempting to commit the theft of a tin cash-box, containing Rs. 25 in cash, on the 23rd instant, the property of Mr. Kursondas Chubildass, barrister-at-law, and also with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. Mr. Dhairyavan, with Mr. Sarfraz Ali, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Browne, with Mr. D'Souza, defended. After the examination of the complainant the case was adjourned for further hearing.

Abusive Vagrants.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Grey charged two Europeans, named *James G. Joakin and A. Galloway, before the* Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Shewshunker *Govindram, under the Vagrancy Act.* It appears, in consequence of frequent complaints made to the police, the two accused were arrested on Sunday at the *Frere Road, while soliciting alms from some European* pedestrians. The two men are said to have been in the habit of sleeping at the Elphinstone Circle gardens *at night, and during the day solicited assistance* from Europeans and others, who, on refusing to give any money, were abused. The Magistrate convicted the two accused, and ordered them to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

A Questionable Story.—A report was made to the police on Sunday by a fireman, named Neaz Mahomed Khan, *living at Mazagon*, who alleged that he had been assaulted by two Mahomedans, Mustafar and Abdoola, on Saturday night, while he was proceeding along the Duncan Road. While Mustafar laid hold of him, his accomplice, Abdoola, cut him across the chest with a knife. The deponent reported the occurrence to a sepoy, doing duty at Treacher's Establishment, but appeared to have forgotten to raise an alarm whilst he was being assaulted. On the police instituting enquiries Abdoola was found at the Duncan Road. Subsequently it was ascertained that Abdoola had been supplanted in his position by Neaz Mahomed Khan, which appears to have been the cause to ill-feeling between the parties, and this gave rise to the assault. The police are making enquiries with a view to ascertain whether there is any foundation in the report.

The Young Ladies' High School.—A meeting of the directors of this school was held recently, under the presidency of Mr. D. N. Wadia, M.A., principal, Parsee Benevolent Institution, to consider a report, submitted to them on the progress of the school. It appears that the school, which is established for the higher education of native ladies, is progressing very satisfactorily under its principal, Mr. Dadabhoy Pestonjee. According to the report, the school was opened little more than a twelve month ago, and within such a short period it has succeeded in having on its rolls so many as 355 pupils. Steps have already been taken for an extension of the building, in which the school is situated, in order to meet the growing wants of the establishment. The teaching staff consists of sixteen ladies and four gentlemen, including the principal. The school is placed under the supervision of a committee, which includes some well-known native educationists. The meeting expressed great satisfaction with the report, which was adopted.

Fatal Accidents.—Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Walkeshwar, on the body of Luxmon Dewoo, aged 7 years, was the son of a mallee. After taking his meals on Saturday he went up a flight of steps to the top of a hill, near the Police Chowky. Having missed his footing he fell off the ladder, and fractured his skull, from the effects of which he died on Sunday night. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, resulting from a fracture of the skull, occasioned by a fall from off a ladder.—Another inquest was held yesterday, at Matoonga, by Dr. T. Blaney, the Coroner, on the body of Babu Yesoo. Deceased, on Sunday afternoon, while going along Naigam Road, was knocked down by a cart, [illegible] sustaining injuries to his back and stomach, [illegible] of which he died at four o'clock [illegible] verdict was returned that the [illegible] caused by his having been accidently knocked down, and run over by a bullock cart.

The Bombay Gou-Rakshak Mandli.—A public meeting, in connection with the above Mandli was held on Sunday last, in Mulji Jetha Cloth Market hall, at 5-30 p.m. The hall was crowded. At the request of Mr. Motilal Jamnadas, secretary to the Mandli, the Hon. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik presided. Swamy Achutananji, delivered a lecture on "cow-protection." It was interesting and effective. It enumerated the material advantages of the protection of cows and dwelt at length upon the disadvantages of cow-slaughter. Some four or five gentlemen spoke on the subject, and one of them recited short poems on the blessings derived from the cow. The hon. president expressed his views in favour of the subjects of the lecture. Mr. Motilal Jamnadas, while decorating the chairman and the lecturer with garlands, spoke at some length. He made mention of a gift by Mr. Damodar Gokaldas, a secretary to the Mandli, of land worth Rs. 5,000 to the Mandli, which has been utilised for the purpose of a gou-shala, called the Chinod Gokal-gou-shala. He then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and the lecturer which were enthusiastically accorded.

A Thief and a Marwarree.—Inspector Grey yesterday charged a shoemaker. named Muckan Govind, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, with stealing a silver waistchain and a pair of gold ear-rings, of the collective value of Rs. 105, the property of Nagar Gopal, a groom, residing at Mint Road, Fort. The complainant, it appears, on finding the ornaments in question missing from his box on Sunday last, reported the matter to the police, who, upon enquiries, suspected the accused, a relative of the complainant, Nagar Gopal, and upon further enquiries it was elicited from the accused that he had opened the complainant's box with a duplicate key, took the ornaments, and pledged them with a marwarree, from whom the stolen ornaments were recovered. His Worship convicted the accused Muckan Govind and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and referring to the Marwarree, who took the stole ornament in pledge, the Magistrate reprimanded him for receiving the stolen property from the accused, without making enquiries, as to where he had obtained it.

An Improved Brougham Landaulet.—Messrs. Deschamps and Co., the well known furniture makers and carriage builders of the Mount Road, Madras, have introduced a novel contrivance to work the front part of the top of a brougham landaulet. The idea of transforming a brougham at will into a landaulet, and vice versa is not new. There are already many carriages in use which, with the top put up, answer very very well as handsome broughams for the day, and which with the top put down become landaulets entirely open with front and back seats for evening drives. But that which distinguishes Messrs. Deschamps and Co's new carriage is the simplicity of manipulation in effecting the transformation. In the older styles no less than eight distinct motions are required to lower or raise the front portion of the top, but Messrs. Deschamps and Co.'s carriage requires only one motion. By pushing forward the fore part of the top, it adjusts itself automatically, sliding gently down into its new position. The transformation is affected by an ingenious piece of mechanism of which many parts are local inventions. *Simplicity in working is not the sole merit of the new* carriage. In older styles there are some difficulties in fastening the top when raised, for a joint has to be found and the parts to brought together, accurately, before putting on the fastening link ; all this requires some dexterity, and often the exercise of much patience. In the new invention the top is moved without effort from within the carriage without the help of syce or coachman ; and the mechanism being both simple and strong in construction there is nothing to trouble the occupant of the carriage.—*Madras Mail.*

The Don Carlos Philharmonic Society.—A *correspondent writes* : On Sunday *night* a large company met at the hall of the "Don Carlos Philharmonic Society," at the invitation of the committee, to commemorate the birthday of the King and the Queen of Portugal. The proceedings began with an overture, "Pirates of Penzance," followed by a welcome chorus, both performed by amateurs. "Non me Amaoa," by A. Guercia, was then sung by Miss Amelia de Quadros, assisted at the piano by Miss Rosario. A piano solo "Come Back to Erin." by Miss Virginia Rebeiro followed. Dr. Pinto and Mr, F. Noronha then treated the assembly to Mercandante's duet, "Il Gueramento." Miss Judith de Menezes, the Consul's little daughter, sang a lively Portuguese ballad "O Amor naoe brinco," with great effect and amidst the amused cheers of the assembly. She was assisted at the piano by Miss Amelia de Quadros. We had next Kalmaki's "Marche Hongroise," an admirably executed duet by Misses M. de Quadros and A. de Quadros. Miss Virginia Rebeiro was again called to the piano, when she played "Sounds so Joyful," Mr A da Cunha acting as violin obligato. Then there was another duet by Miss Rosario and Miss Amelia de Quadros ; a duet on the piano by Mr. John de Quadros and Miss M. de Quadros ; Miss Menezes an amusing English, song, the whole being brought to a close by Bellini's duet, "Don Pascoale," by Dr. L. J. Pinto and Mr. F. Noronha. The play and singing of the Misses Quadros was characterised by much force and expression, whilst Miss Rebeiro's *debut* showed careful training and a beautiful touch, which bid fair to make her a very good pianist. Miss Menezes sang with a self-possession, quite remarkable for her age, and the Misses Rosario added, greatly to the success of the evening. This is the first musical party given by the Society, and if it succeeds in getting up any of a similar nature, there can be no doubt that it will become a very popular institution in the community to which it belongs. The gathering dispersed after voting three *vivas* to Don Carlos and Dona Amelia of Portugal, raised by the Portuguese *Consul, the piano striking up "God Save the Queen."*

THE TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

The *Daily Graphic*, of September 8, gives three sketches of the troopship Serapis leaving Portsmouth, and in its account of the openning of the trooping season, says :—"The trooping season has commenced, *and the Serapis has left Portsmouth with the 16th* Lancers on board, and drafts for various cavalry regiments in India. The scene, so often witnessed at *Portsmouth, is of an exciting description as one of these* floating towns leaves the jetty, the more so because everything is done with such precision. The farewells to friends having been said, and all who were not passengers having left the ship, at the appointed time, the tug Malta takes a hawser on board, and waits the signal—which is soon run up on the flagship Duke of Wellington—for the Serapis to proceed on her voyage. *Immediately the paddle wheels of the tug are seen* moving, and very soon the head of the stately ship is pulled round the stream. Slowly at first, and then gradually increasing in speed the majestic vessel moves out upon her long voyage, which will prove to many of the brave fellows on board their last. As the ship moves away the St. Vincent's band plays "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," and the troopers try to cheer, but the "lumps in the throat" prevent the usual lustiness of the British cheer for they are but men. When the Serapis has passed the old training ship (St. Vincent) the tune changes to "Auld Lang Syne." The soldiers crowd the bulwarks, the speed increases, a farewell is waved to and from the gunners who crowd the parapet of Blockhouse Fort, on the Gosport side of the harbour, and the vessel rapidly approaches Spithead, whither the tug accompanies her. In less than an hour she has rounded the Wight, and is proceeding down the Channel.

HIGH COURT—September 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)
Testamentory and Intestate Jurisdiction.
For Judgment.

8-90—Payne, G and S—Dadibai, daughter of Khan Mahomed vs. Hajee Mahomed bin Fakirmahomed—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

401-90—In person—Raghunath Chuturbhuj and others vs. Luxminarayin Assooram and others—Ardesire H. and D
450-90—Munsukeal D. and J.—Tukaram and others vs. C. A. Turner and others.
477-90—Payne, G. and S.—Jetha Waga and others vs. Abdulla Jewa.
479-90—Payne G, and S.—Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Bottlewalla vs. Rowjee Raghunath.
481-90—Jefferson, B D and K.—Jewandas Ebjee Sewjee vs. Goculdas Madhawjee.
483-90—Janardun G.—Kimatram Chundrabandas vs. Bherumul.
499-90—Chalk W. and S.—Hormarjee Ardesir Hormarjee vs. Khimjee Jairam—Payne G. an d S

Postponed Long Causes.

190-90—Crawford, B B and B—The B B & C I R Co vs Govind Ramjee and others—Wadia and G. and C L and O. Part heard.
346-90—Little, S. F. and N.—Goverdhundas Goculdas Tejpal vs. Khimjee Jairam Sewjee—Payne G and S.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, president, occupied the chair ; and the others present were :—Colonels G. L. C. Merewether and W. H. Wilson ; Brigade-Surgeon S. O.B. Banks ; Captain W. P. Walshe ; Drs. Thomas Blaney, Burjorjee Sorabjee Shroff, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Accacio Gabriel Viegas ; the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik ; Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh ; Messrs. George Cotton, J. R. Duxbury, E. B. Carroll Amirudin Tyabjee, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersee Muljee, Darashaw Ratanjee Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulje Wacha, Fazulbhoy Visram, Hasambhai Visram, Jugmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamshedjee Khardsedjee Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Kavasjee Pestonjee, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Shivajee Duhrmajee, and Vribhowandas Vurjiwandas.

THE POLLUTION OF PAWAI RESERVOIR.

Dr. Viegas moved :—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to take such measures as may be necessary to prevent contamination of the Pawai Reservoir water with the night-soil of the Pawai village population." He thought, Dr. Viegas said, it was the duty of the Corporation as the custodians of the city to take precautions against night-soil finding its way into the Pawai Reservoir. The water-supply of the city ought to be above suspicion, but as far as night-soil was concerned, it ought to be absolutely pure.

Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee seconded the motion.

The Municipal Commissioner : Does the resolution mean that I have to purchase the gathering ground at once ?

Dr. Viegas : No ; but as much as possible to take preventions against the pollution of the reservoir.

The Municipal Commissioner : Then, will you kindly tell me what I can do except purchasing the gathering ground. I have pointed out over and over again, that as far as analysis can show, there is no pollution of the Pawai water by night-soil.

Dr. Viegas : But Dr. Blaney had seen with his own eyes that night-soil did find its way into the reservoir, and he thought they would only be doing their duty if they take every precaution against the pollution of the water.

The Municipal Commissioner said he would like to ask how possibly the pollution, which could not be detected by the miscroscope could be prevented except by the purchase of the gathering ground ; for he was at a loss to understand how it could otherwise be done. He would then suggest to Dr. Viegas that if Pawai water is to resemble that certain lady of fame, namely, Cæsar's wife, and be above suspicion, a resolution should be come to for the purchase of the gathering ground, for there was no other way of putting the water above suspicion.

Mr. P. M. Mehta said he thought the Commissioner was very reasonable in what he said, and that the discussion of the question of the purchase of the gathering-ground would be more near their purpose. He would, therefore, propose as an amendment that the consideration of this question be postponed till the Corporation has before it the question of definitely deciding the question of the purchase of the gathering ground.

Dr. Bhalchandra said the proposition of Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta was a very sensible one, and begged to second it.

On being put to the vote the amendment was carried by a large majority.

Dr. Blaney then moved :—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the Corporation with the report or reports of the Chemical Analyser to Government on the analysis of the samples of Pawai water submitted to that Officer by the Municipal Commissioner or the Health Officer for examination. Also any subsequent correspondence which may have passed on the subject between the Municipal Commissioner and the Chemical Analyser to Government."

Dr. Blaney said :—A scandal has been circulating in Bombay that the Chemical Analyser to Government has not been fairly represented to the Corporation in the matter of analysis of the Pawai water. It was stated to the Corporation that the report of the Chemical Analyser supported and confirmed the analysis of the Health Officer. The Commissioner made himself perfectly clear to the Corporation by putting the matter in four different ways in the speech which he delivered during the discussion. Thus he said :—"The Health Officer's analysis had been confirmed by the Chemical Analyser to Government, and he (the Commissioner) confessed he preferred these authorities to Dr. Blaney's." Again, "He (the Commissioner) denied that the water was bad. He denied it on the authority of the analysis of the Health Officer, supported by the authority of the Chemical Analyser to Government." And, again, "Dr. Deshmookh was only Assistant Chemical Analyser, and Mr. Prebble was analyst to Kemp & Co., and the Corporation could choose between them and the analysis of their Health Officer, supported as it was by the Chemical Analyser to Government." Finally, "If the Corporation thought he (the Commissioner) should have gone beyond Dr. Weir and the Chemical Analyser to Government, they would, of course, pass the proposition." There is no ambiguity in this language. The Corporation were persuaded to reject my proposition on the assurance that the analyses of the Health Officer and the Chemical Analyser to Government confirmed and supported one another, while the analyses which were made for me by Dr. Deshmookh and Mr. Prebble misrepresented the condition of the Pawai water and were not reliable It is due to all concerned that this matter should be fully cleared up, and this can be easily accomplished by the production of the report of the Chemical Analyser, and subsequent correspondence on the subject as asked for in my proposition. The demand is most reasonable, and I feel sure the Commissioner will himself ask the permission of the *Corporation to submit the papers at the earliest possible* moment. The scandal has continued long enough. *At the last meeting but one* the Commissioner discussed without opposition the bearings of chlorine in potable water. I would beg to remind him that the *Corporation have never had their attention called to the* quantity of chlorine in the Pawai water. The word chlorine does not occur in any of the reports of the Health Officer. Free and albuminoid ammonia *only* are mentioned, and the analysis is given of these only. *As a matter of fact, the Health Officer considered that* the quality of the Pawai water should be decided upon the quantity of albuminoid ammonia. Thus in his *letter, dated the 19th of March last, he directs attenton* to the quantity of albuminoid ammonia as the one fact to be considered, for he mentions no other. The whole argument for or against the Pawai water necessarily rested in the amount of albuminoid ammonia it contained. Dr. Weir reported that amount to be '13 per million parts, while Dr. Deshmookh and Mr. Prebble estimated it at 19 and 20 respectively. It is of the utmost importance to produce the report of the Chemical Analyser to Government. The Corporation, through the Commissioner, have solicited the services of the Chemical Analyser on a very important occasion, and they owe it to themselves to ascertain how the report of that officer has been represented.

Dr. Bhalchundra seconded the motion.

The Municipal Commissioner said that at the time referred to by Dr. Blaney his report was on the table, and was on the table now.

The motion was then carried.

TRAINED NURSES FOR THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

Dr. Blaney moved :—"That the Corporation is of opinion that it is very desirable to introduce trained female nurses into the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, as recommended by Surgeon-Major D. N. Parukh, in his last annual report of the administration of that hospital, and that the cost of these nurses may be met from the unexpended portion of the annual grant of Rs. 36,000 made by the Corporation to the hospital." Looking at the cases, he said, which came to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, he considered it necessary to have trained nurses.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, who seconded the proposition, said it would be within their recollection when the report on the G. T. Hospital were considered, he had proposed a rider that two trained nurses might be paid for out of the Municipal grant to that hospital. He was therefore glad Dr. Blaney had brought forward that question. A Parsee gentleman, he knew, would give Rs. 10,000 for erecting quarters for trained nurses, and he considered the Corporation would be very wise in sanctioning this grant.

The motion, on being put, was carried unanimously.

PROPOSAL FOR A DISINFECTING CHAMBER.

Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee moved :—(1) That the Municipal Commissioner be requested (*a*) to inform the Corporation if the provisions of section 427 (1) of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888 have been acted upon ; if so (*b*) to state what steps he has taken in reference to them ; if not (2) that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to give effect to the said provisions of the Act."

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded.

The Municipal Commissioner said he should be glad if Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee would slightly alter his resolution by deleting the first part and altering the second portion to read as follows :—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to give effect to the provisions of section 427 of the Act." He had been in correspondence with Dr. Weir some time ago, about a portable disinfecting chamber for the city which might be moved from street to street and from house to house, and his intention had been to make certain proposals when the next budget came before the Standing Committee to obtain details as to the expenditure, and lay them before the Corporation for adoption or rejection as they might think fit.

The Corporation having agreed to the withdrawal of the first portion of the motion, the second portion, amended as proposed by the Commissioner, was carried.

THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, in the absence of Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee, moved:—"That Captain Sir Henry Morland be appointed a member of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute as a representative of the Municipal Corporation, in place of Major H. O. Selby, resigned."

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

This concluded the business, and the Corporation adjourned.

CRICKET.

GLOSTER REGIMENT VS. RALLI BROS. CRICKET CLUB.

A match was played on Saturday between the above clubs, and resulted in a win for Ralli Bros. C. C. by 61 runs. Gagrat and Chonkar bowled well for their side. The chief scorers were Bapasola, Walsh, Gagrat, and Merchant, who contributed 37, 35, 15, and 15 respectively. Dyer, Yeoman and Lovett were the only men who entered into double figures, scoring respectively 15, 15, and 12. The subjoined are the full scores :—

GLOSTER REGIMENT.

	Runs.
Earle, b Bapasola	4
Dyer, b Gagrat	15
Berry, l-b-w, Chonkar	6
Yeoman, b Chonkar	15
Walton, b Chonkar	0
Young, b Gagrat	4
Venables, b Gagrat	3
Edwards, c Shroff, b Chonkar	0
Lovett, b Gagrat	12
Coburn, not out	1
Nurding, c Gagrat, b Bapasola	0
Extras	14
Total	74

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Bapasola	47	21	4	2
Chonkar	55	23	4	4
Gagrat	60	16	7	4

RALLI BROS. C. C.

	Runs.
Merchant, c Earle, b Dyer	15
Walsh, b Edwards	35
Bapasola, b Nurding	37
Darookhanawala, c Dyer, b Edwards	3
Chonkar, b Nurding	7
Gagrat, b Berry	15
E. Shroff, b Nurding	7
Mehta, b Berry	0
Dosabhai, b Nurding	0
Sorabjee, b Berry	0
Narayen, not out	0
Extras	16
Total	135

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Nurding	90	34	8	4
Berry	67	16	6	3
Dyer	40	42	2	2
Edwards	55	27	4	2

FRERE C. C. VS. ORDNANCE C. C.

This match, which was played on the Carlton ground on Saturday, ended in a win for the former club by 8 runs, after an interesting struggle. Facey, for the Ordnance, played an excellent game, going in first and putting up a well-earned 22, not out. Hildreth and Coutts for the Frere Club were invaluable to their side, the former making 20 runs, and taking 7 wickets in 18 overs.

FRERE CLUB.

C. Kelly st	4
E. Chitts, c Walmsley, b Gahaner	11
P. Hildreth, b Gahaner	20
E. Coutts, b Chissell	12
W. Parrott, b Gahaner	8
H. Pitcher, run out	11
J. A. Mackinnon, c Cox, b Gahaner	0
Alf. Roberts, c Cox, b Smith	6
A. Pitcher not out	7
A. Roberts, c Penstone, b Smith	3
P. Potts, b Pincent	2
Extras	9
Total	93

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Pincent	10 2-5	1	24	3
Smith	11	2	21	2
Gahaner	10	2	16	3
Chissell	6	0	20	1

ORDNANCE C. C.

Penstone, b Hildredth	0
Facey, not out	22
Cox, b Hildreth	2
Holborn b Hildreth	3
Gahaner, b Hildreth	5
Chissell, b H Pitcher	9
Walmsley, b Parrott	9
Smith, l-b-w, b Hilderth	4
Pincent, b Hildreth	1
Davey, b Hildreth	0
Samways run out	9
Extras	21
Total	85

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
P Hildreth	18	6	14	7
H Pitcher	6	1	24	1
W Parrott	11	1	24	1
Alf Roberts	1	0	2	0

PARSEE C. C. VS. ELPHINSTONE C. C.

A cricket match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday between the above teams, resulting in a win *for the latter by 4 runs, after a very well-contested* struggle. The Parsee C. C. in their first innings scored 74. The chief contributors were Messrs. A. Major 18, N. Panthakie 12, and R. Nicholson 10. The Elphinstone C. C., in their first venture, scored 78. Messrs. D. Mody, Powalla, and Bhandare contributed 22, 15, and 10 respectively. The Parsees, in their second venture, scored 60, the only man who got into double figure was Tapia, who scored 19. Messrs. R. E. Mody, Writer, Machliwalla, and Tapia bowled well The following are the score :—

PARSEE C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
N. Panthakie, b Powalla	12	b Machliwalla	8
J. L. Billimoria, b Mody	0	l-b-w b Machliwala	0
N. Bapasola, c Banaji, b Machliwala	5	b Mody	7
A. Major, b Mody	18	b Powalla	0
D. F. Dubash, b Powalla	3	b Mody	1
Writer, c Shroff, b Mody	10	st Doctor, b Machliwala	0
Canteen, run out	2	c Bhandare, b Machliwala	9
D. B. Tapia, c Doctor, b Mody	0	c Patel, b Mody	19
R. Nicholson, not out	10	b Machliwalla	0
A. Nicholson, b Mody	0	b Machliwalla	0
Daroowalla, b Banaji	0	not out	2
Extras	14	Extras	14
Total	74	Total	60

ELPHINSTONE C. C.
1st Innings.

Masidio, run out	0
D. Powalla, l-b-w, b Bapasola	15
B. Mody, b Writer	22
Sanjana, b Writer	1
C. Patel, b Tapia	4
Machliwalla, b Writer	0
S. B. Doctor, c Bapasola, b Writer	2
Bhandare, b Writer	10
N. Shroff, b Tapia	2
R. E. Mody, b Writer	9
D. P. Banaji, out out	4
Extras	9
Total	78

PERSIAN CLUB C. C. VS. ISLAM C. C.

A cricket match was played on Sunday between the elevens of the Islam C. C. and the Persain C. C. resulting in a victory for the former by 8 wickets and 5 runs. The first innings of the Persian Club was productive of 77 runs, Messrs. C. Mody 18, and S. Shah 13. The first wicket of the Islam fell for *nil*, but the next pair, Messrs. S. Sherkhan and H. Alleybhoy, put together 27 runs, *viz.*, 15 and 12. The stand of the day was made by the 6th and 7th batsmen, Messrs. Ibrahim Rahimtoola and K. S. Ali, who contributed 24 and 20 respectively, obtained in about less than 30 minutes by free cricket ; the first innings of the Islamites closing for 91 runs. With 14 to the debit, the Persians began their innings, but the bowling of Saik Abba, who took 8 wickets for 15 runs, was too much for them, being dismissed for only 28 runs, no one getting into double figures. The Islamites went in again to secure the remaining number of runs, which they did at the cost of 2 wickets, thus leaving them winners by 8 wickets and 5 runs. Subjoined is the full score :—

PERSIAN CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
R. Daver, b Abba	0	b Abba	4
R. Bharucha, b Abba	1	c Sherkhan, b Abba	0
H. Bamjee, c Sherkhan, b Ali	9	b Abba	8
S. Shah, c Abba, b Ali	13	b Abba	1
K. Bamjee, c Ibrahim, b Abba	9	l-b-w b Sherkhan	5
D. Chandaru, run out	5	b Sherkhan	1
C. Mody, c Abba, b Sherkhan	18	c Sheriff, b Abba	0
D. Jassawalla, c Ibrahim, b Sherkhan	5	b Abba	4
H. Wadia, b Sherkhan	1	not out	2
J. Divecha, c and b Sherkhan	2	c and b Abba	2
F. Cama, not out	2	l-b-w b Abba	1
Extras	11		
Total	77	Total	28

ISLAM C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
H. C. Tyebjee, b Bamjee	0	b Bamjee	3
H. Alleybhoy, b Wadia	12	did not bat.	
S. Sherekhan, b Bamjee	15		
J. Ahmedi, b Wadia	2		
H. Vulleybhoy, b Bamjee	2		
K. S. Ali, b Jassawalla	20	not out	2
I. Rahimtoola, b Jassawalla	24	not out	3
S. Abba, not out	7	l-b-w b Jassawalla	6
S. C. Tyebjee, c Jassawalla b Mody	4	did not bat.	
T. Vulleybhoy, c Mody, b Jassawalla	0		
S Ismael, b Jassawalla	0		
Extras	5	Extras	5
Total	91	Total	19

SURAT GYMKHANA VS. GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL.

A match was played on Saturday last, on the Parade-ground, Surat, between the Surat Gymkhana and the Surat Government High School Cricket Clubs ; the latter consisting of almost all Parsees. The play commenced at 2-30 p.m. The captain of the Surat High School Cricket Club, winning the toss, elected to field. The Gymkhana closed their innings with 71 runs, Mr. Pogson contributing 23 runs, and Mr. F. Forde contributing 16, without giving a single chance. The rest were disposed off for 32 runs. The Parsees going in, were able to secure 146 runs, with the fall of only three wickets. Mr. Ardesir Green scored 83 runs (not out), giving only one chance. His play was beautiful, and was greatly admired by the officers. Mr. Murzban and Mr. Megha also scored 13 and 20 runs respectively. Time was called when the Parsees had made 146 runs with the loss of only three wickets. Thus it being a one-day's match, it ended in favour of the Parsees by seven wickets and seventy-five runs. The officers were very kind to the Parsees, and as usual treated them with light refreshments. The following are the full scores :—

SURAT GYMKHANA.

Mr. F. Forde, c Ardesir, b E. Vakil	17
Mr. Gibbs, c Vakil, b N. Dalal	8
Mr. Fernandez, c and b Vakil	1
Mr. Pogson, c and b Ardesir	23
Mr. Rowntree, c Vakil, b Ardesir	8
Lieut Peacock, c Dalal, b Vakil	1
Mr. Wakeman, c and b Megha	7
Mr. Almond, c and b Ardesir	2
Mr. Jervis, l-b-w, b Ardesir	0
Mr. De Souza, not out	0
Mr. R. De Souza, c and b Megha	0
Extras	5
Total	71

SURAT GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL CRICKET CLUB.

Mr. Ardesir P. Green, not not	83
Mr. Murzban, c Peacock, b Gibbs	13
Mr. E. C. Vakil, c and b F. De Souza	3
Mr. Megha, c F. Forde, b De Souza	20
Mr. N. R. Dalal, not out	0
Extras	14
Total	146

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The City Line steam-ship City of Dundee, 2,612, tons, Captain E Halley, cleared yesterday for Bassein in ballast.

The Brig Fatesallam, 99 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mozambique, with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Busheer, 538 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, will sail to-day for Marmugao, &c, with a general cargo, and 10 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamship Kerbella, 1,452 tons, Captain J Templeton, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Karachi with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

The B. I S N Co's steam-ship Sirdhana, 2,053 tons, Captain C R Kendall, cleared yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein via coast ports, with a general cargo. and Mrs Macluron and two children, as cabin passengers.

The steam-ship Sandfield, 1,294 tons, Captain J P Murray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of 2,712 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—September 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. W. Hall	2138	Kelly	A	E Bates & Co.
„ C. Graham	1911	Worfolk	B	F Muir & Co.
„ Calder	400	Fairweather	C	B & P S N Co
„ City of Dundee	2612	Hally	D	Sir C Forbes & Co.
„ Rheinfels	1723	Weber	K	Glade & Co.
„ *Tanjore*	1402	Rallin	L	*Haji Cassum Joosub*
„ Deccan	2022	Bray	M	H Cassum & Co.
„ Kerbela	1452	Templeton	N	B I S N Co.
„ M. Branch	1735	Anderson	P	J Mackintosh & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
„ Roumania	2207	Laird	2	*W&A Graham & Co*
„ Po	1531	Anfosso	3	F Bozzoni.
„ Bormida	1493	Garazzo	4	F Bozzoni
„ *Venetia*	1609	Gadd	6	P & O S N Co,
„ Imperator	2141	Bechtinger	7	J Janni.
„ Busheer	538	Rothwell	9	B I S N Co
„ Oriental	939	Forbes	10	B I S N Co
„ Mary Beyts	2343	Mathias	12	Beyts Craig &Co.
„ Eden Hall	2273	Jones	13	E Bates & Co.
„ Nyanza	1121	Simons	15	Ebji Shewji

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	I. M. S. Lawrence.	Chandler	Bushire, Sept 20.
	Assam (s)	Webber	Aden, Sept 23.
	Fatesallam (brig)	Nacoda	Mozambique, Sept 9.
	Kerbella (s)	Templeton	London, Aug 23.
	Sandfield (s)	Murray	Cardiff, Aug 30.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Kapurthala (s)	Turner	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Busheer, Rothwell, for Marmugoa, &c.
„ Sirdhana, Kendall, for Rangoon, &c.
„ City of Dundee, for Bassein.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Assam, for Aden, &c.
„ Bormida, for China, &c.
„ Karagola, for K. Coast and Karachi.
„ Lalpoora, for Rangoon, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.
Sept.
25 First Lancashire, ship..Jones ......Liverpool, June 18.
Allum Ghier, ship ....Hossein ....Lingeh, Aug 3.

DEPARTURES.
Sept. 25.—Steamers Kut Sang and Ravenna.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.
Sept.
27 Khandalla s .... Bombay.

DEPARTURE .
Sept.
26 Secundra s .... Negapatam.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little Cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it soften the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per Bottle, wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—September 29.

From Glasgow.

Roumania s—6 packages glassware, Moosa Ayoob ; 11 cases silvered plate glass, P Dadabhoy.

Clan Graham s—2 casks lanterns, S Hassam and Son 5 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 14 cases stout, Cursetjee Eduljee.

From London.

Maple Branch s—150 boxes candles, S Hiptools, 6 cases candles and 9 packages lamps, Gangjee Poonja ; 30 cases oilmenstores, &c., B Nuzerally ; 109 bales old news papers, and 70 cases glass vials, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

Rohilla s—4 cases medicine, Sodder and Co.

Rome s—15 cases champagne, R Ramchundra and Co.

From Hull.

Douro s—50 drums, linseed oil Ebramjee Esoobjee.

From Antwerp.

Drachenfels s—8 cases window glass, M O M Esock ; 9 boxes soap, Ernsthausen and Co ; 5 cases aniline dye, K Toolsidas ; 5 cases aniline dye, S A S Dawood ; 5 cases glassware, S Abdoolally ; 308 cases anilinedye, N Hassonall ; 30 cases anilinedyes, E Hubiboola ; 89 barrels alizarinedye, A Bhaijee.

From Hamburg.

Rheinfels s—6 cases glassware, S Abdoolally ; 2 cases medicine, M Omersey and Co ; 10 cases note papers, N Mahomedally.

From Bordeaux.

R Rubattino s—1 hogshead brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

From Charente.

Rosetta s—200 cases brandy, B and A Hormusjee.

Peninsular s—36 cases brandy, Dinshajee and Co.

From Trieste.

Imperator s—12 cases pot paper, Tetta Dossa ; 56 packages writing papers, S A S Dawood ; 48 bales printing paper, M A M Shurufally ; 15 cases blue colour, T F Bengalee.

From Marseilles.

Po s—33 cases vermouth, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 29.

For Liverpool.

Eden Hall s—60 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 115 bales wool, R Moosabhoy ; 49 bales wool, Esmaljee Gangjee and Co ; 31 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow.

For Antwerp.

Mary Beyts s—2,001 cwts rapseed, H Dossa ; 75 cwts white gingelly, Ernsthausen and Co ; 1,000½ cwts rapseed, Beyts Craig and Co ; 525 cwts rapeseed, S Huvsraj.

For Genoa.

Po s—2,000 cwts wheat, John L Kersten ; 75 cwts gingelly, Ernsthausen and Co.

For Trieste.

Imperator —110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

For Marseilles.

Roumania s—2 cwts wheat, and 1½ cwts tilseed, Ralli Brothers ; 1,191 cwts castorseeds, Tod Durant and Co ; 4, 555 cwts castorseed, 1,410 cwts mowraseed, 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, and 300 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 75 white gingelly, Ernsthausen and Co ; 100 cwts horns and 800 cwts copra, R Caderbhoy.

For Calcutta.

Lalpoora s—200 bales cotton, R Luchmindas.

For Hongkong.

Venetia s—123¾ cwt shark fins, A Rehimoolabhoy and Co ; 231½ cwt sharkfins, C Ebrahim ; 21¾ cwts sharkfins and 2¾ cwt fishmaws, A Joosub ; 25 cwt cloves and 1¼ cwt ivory, M Dawoodbhoy ; 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and C ; 75 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co ; 24 bales twist, and 1 case Cambay stone, E Noordin and Co ; 30 cases opium, and 392 cases opium, The Bombay and Persia S N Co ; 52 bales twist, P F Talati and Son ; 72 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 99 cwt judalloo and 21 cwt kismiss, Quan Lun Easo.

For Shanghai.

Venetia s—75 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 27 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co ; 136 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 102 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

For Kobe.

Venetia s—125 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 12 bales twist, Talati and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 27.

Williams, Lieut, Ms, 2nd P W O York Regt, on leave from Deolali.
Stapylton, 2nd Lieut, Ms, 21st Hussars, on leave, from Deolali.

September 29.

Thatcher, Captain, Bo, A A G, for Musketry, on duty, from Deolali.
Willoughby Lt.Col, Bo, 3rd Q O Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Reilly, Major, Bo, Comt Dept, from leave, from Europe.
Sargent, Surgeon-Major, Bo, Medical Staff, on leave, from Satara.
Reitt, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd Q W Surrey, on duty, from Europe.
Purdon, Capt, Ms, 6th H C, from leave, from Europe
Beale, Captain, Bo, 5th L I, from furlough, from Europe.
Grimston, Lieut, 6th Bengal Cavalry, from furlough, from Europe.
Egerton, Major, Bengal, A A G, P F F, from leave, from Europe.

DEPARTURES.—September 29.

Reilly, Major, Bo, Comt Dept, from leave, to Jubbulpore
Reitt, 2nd Lieut, Ben, 2nd Rattn Rl W Surrey, on duty, to Umballa.
Beale Captain, 5th Bo. L I from furlough, to Baroda.
Egerton, Captain, A A G, P F F from leave, to Abbotabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 30th September 1890.

1. There will be drill in the Town Hall, at 8-30 to-*night. All Recruits are requested to attend, as well* as N.-C. Officers and Volunteers.

*There will be Sword-drill for Officers, who are request*ed to bring their swords.

2. Drill for Cadets will be carried out as follows, *commencing from the 1st October inclusive, viz* :—

Byculla School.—Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School.—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Peter's School.—Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

Indo-British Institution.—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Mary's School.—Tuesdays at 4-15 p.m., and Thursdays at 7-15 a. m.

Cathedral High School.—Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

John Connon School.—Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 p.m.

Bombay Light Horse.

3. There will be drill at the school for Recruits at 7 o'clock this *morning* and Wednesday, the 1st October. Military bridles.

4. There will be drill with Sword and Carbine for all Recruits behind the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 1st October, at 5-30 p.m.

5. The Colaba Range will be available on Saturday, the 4th October, from 4 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 30th September 1890.

For the week commencing Monday the 29th Sept. 1890.

1. It is notified for information that the Drill Season, 1890-91, will commence on Saturday next, the 4th October, when the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder, at 4-30 p.m. punctually, and be conveyed in a steam launch to "Oyster Rock," Fort, where drill will take place at the 10th and 12-5 R. M. L. Guns Dress—Uniform and helmets without ball, badge or chin-chain.

2. The following drills will take place during the week :—

Morning Drills.

Tuesday, 30th Sept. } 7 a.m. Gun drill in the Arsenal
Thursday, 2nd Oct. } compound.

Evening Drills.

Wednesday, 1st October, 6-30 p.m—Carbine drill at Head-Quarters.

Friday, 3rd October, 6-30 p.m.—Gun drill at Head-Quarters.

3. It is notified for information that the District Tactical and Field Rifle meeting has been amalgamated with the local meeting of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association. The matches of the former will commence on the 11th November, and entries will close on the 15th October. The revised Prospectus can be seen at Head-quarters. The rules of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association will be adopted.

4. Members are reminded that entries for the local meeting of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association close on the 1st proximo.

5. Members are requested to apply to Head-quarters for their arms and accoutrements.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain, and Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

LADIES FASHIONABLE SAILOR HATS, Covered Cloth, Fancy Cloth Bands, in every Favorite Shade, extremely Stylish. Rs. 3.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES of every description, can be had in great variety at MORENAS and Co., 15, Medows Street.

FOR SALE.—COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS, single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

JUST TO HAND.—A large stock of Cloth and Leather bound Scrap Albums, from annas 15, Postage Stamp Albums, from Annas 15, Leather Writing Desks, &c, &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ANSONIA CLOCK CO.'S new Consignment of CLOCKS in great variety suitable for Drawing, Dining and Office rooms, Travelling, &c., none can compete in Cheapness of their prices and great reduction will be allowed to wholesale purchasers. JEHANGEER C. COWASJEE Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadow Street.

MUSIC.—F. THEMUDO, gives LESSONS on PIANO, HARMONIUM, VIOLIN, GUITAR, &c. at moderate terms. Marine Lines, No. 11, Wellington Street.

NUMEROUS are the grateful dyspeptics who thank Mr. Motivala for his valuable DINNER PILLS whereby they have been cured of their distressing ailments. For certificates of such cures apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Price 6 annas per phial.

A LADY wishes to recommend a GOOD HOME for INDIAN or DELICATE CHILDREN in Cornwall. Very healthy situation. Where a relative of her has been carefully and well looked after. References to be exchanged, "N. R. O." care of Messrs. Grindlay and Co, 55, Parliament St. London.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES ! ! ! —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, stylish TURN OUT, a pair of Young bay ARABS, Landau, and English HARNESS in good order. APPLY to, J. M. S. Middle Colaba, behind the Post Office.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE.—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vira :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in SYRUP, Peaches, Apricots, Bartlet Pears, &c. PEARSE, 5, Church Gate Street.

LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY, 47, Esplanade, Bombay. Their ESTABLISHMENT is NOW OPEN.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & CO Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets : by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazillian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 11 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St, Fort, (opposite Soundy and Co).

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all the year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to PROPRIETOR.

INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION (late W. I R. A.)—Open to all India. Meetings allowed between 15th September and 31st December, 1890. Time of holding Meetings extended from 4 to 10 days. Special Matches for the Army and Volunteers. Prizes, Rs. 6,900 and 8 medals. For Prospectus, Apply to, D. PUDUMJEE Esq., Honorary Secretary, Poona.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this Office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a first-class upper storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Open from October. Most central situation. Best accommodation and first-class cuisine. Rooms facing west.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO LET, "STONE HOUSE." Well furnished, centrally situated. TO PARSEES—Re-opening of the LANGHOLM HOTEL, charges moderate. Excellent accommodation. Apply to NASSERWANJI DOSSABHOY, Colaba Sanatarium.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2 : Postage, 4 Annas.

PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED by thoroughly experienced European Tuners only. Special rates for regular Tunings.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

PIANOS.—Upright grand, Trichord, Full Compass, rich mellow tone, iron-framed, strong construction and excellent finish. Also a few Piano Organs, worked with a handle. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE new improved GIANT ARISTON with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels with 12 Tunes and Case complete Rs. 120.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES, 8 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 3 to 30 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building Fort Bombay.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

WALERS ! WALERS ! ! WALERS ! ! !

TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the first week in November, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight carrying hacks and chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to MESSRS. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

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EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

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Indents executed with care and promptitude.

Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.

All agency business undertaken.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 Years in Practice.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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SURGEON DENTIST,

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INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.

" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.

The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style.

The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.

A trial is earnestly solicited.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK

DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),

NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-81. Paris 1885. Antwerp 1886.

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Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,

CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY

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NOTES

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BY

TODAR MAL.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DADUR ROAD, PAREL.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 548 OF 1889.

WAGHJI CORJI .... Plaintiff.

vs.

SHAVAKSHA PESTONJI .... Defendant.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court, in the above suit, and pursuant to the order made in the above suit, on the 19th day of July, 1890, authorizing amongst other things, the said C. A. Turner, Esq., to sell the said property by Public Auction.

All that the leasehold piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Dadur Road, Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-three square yards, or thereabouts, together with buildings standing thereon, and which said heriditaments and premises is bounded as follows :—On or towards the south and east by the property and land, lately belonging to Manekji Edulji Contractor, on or towards the north by a private passage, leading to Merwanji Cowasji's bungalow, and on or towards the west by the Dadur Road, and which said premises are now in the possession of the said Receiver, C. A. Turner, Esq.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF 3 CAST TAPER CYLINDERS.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Mirzban, Esq., C. E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 4th October 1890 at 4 p.m., at the Executive Engineer, Presidency Storeyard, Esplanade, 3 Cast Taper Cylinders (little Cracked) 6' by 6' by 6'.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

Bombay, 30th September, 1890

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 29.

THE only telegraphic advices under Saturday's date not included in our last report have reference to American Arrivals in Liverpool, which were 3-64d. lower for September-October, and December-January deliveries, and 1-16d. down in all other positions.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc Rs.	1,70,098
" " Branches	Dec. "	2,64,226
Other Deposits	Inc. "	62,90,705
Government Securities	Inc. "	3,46,850
Loans	Dec. "	7,74,445
Bills Discounted	Dec. "	60,154
Cash with other Banks	Dec. "	97,307
Cash and Currency Notes..........	Inc. "	68,15,813

The remarks induced by an analysis of the Presidency Bank's Statement put forward a week ago might well be repeated in presence of the Return issued this afternoon ; for the causes which had led to the large increase in the Banks Cash Balance have meantime continued in operation with the result of a further addition of 68¼ lakhs to the Balance, making it stand on Saturday evening at 419½ lakhs. The actual falling off in the trade demand for money, however, has been, as will be seen from the above figures, considerably more than it was in the preceding week when a material increase in Government Deposits had helped to swell the balance ; for the increase in Private Deposits during the week covered by the present Return was 23½ lakhs more than for the previous six days, and though the diminution in Loans and Bills discounted was less, the net decrease in trade requirements now shown is 10¼ lakhs more, at 71¼ lakhs.

COTTON.—The improved enquiry from local spinners which we noticed at the close of last week has continued to-day, and has gained strength, resulting in purchases from stock aggregating over 4,000 bales. Of these half the quantity taken was Karanja, at Rs. 180 ; and a fourth Julgaum at, Rs. 165-9 ; the balance consisting of Akola, at Rs. 175 ; Nugger, at Rs. 152-65 ; Bengal, at Rs. 150 ; Western, at Rs. 175 ; Damergaum at Rs. 181½ ; and Oomra Ginned, at Rs. 180 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady, and prices are without quotable change.

Rather over two inches of rain fell at Beawar after the date of our last telegraphic summary, improving Cotton crop prospects in that district ; and in other parts of the Bengal circle, as well as in two or three of the Oomrawattee districts, there had been a slight fall, not reaching an inch in any case. The crop, according to to-days report, needed fine weather at Nagpore ; but from no other quarter does anything like a complaint come ; and in the Dhollera circle, when there had meantime been no more rain in any district, and where the fall has been much below the average, the plants were flourishing, being in flower at Wadwan, where the dewy weather prevailing ought slightly to improve the yield. Prospects throughout the Oomrawattee circle were good, and picking of the first sowing had partially begun at Dhulia. 1¼ inch more rain had fallen at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, nearly making up the average to the end of this month.

WHEAT.—A moderate business has transpired in this market to-day, but the feeling has remained quiet, and prices are unaltered.

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent for export demand running principally on Linseed which we quote ¼ anna per cwt., higher, at Rs. 6-4-6 to Rs. 6-7-0 per cwt., other kinds being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton..............................	176	bales.
Wheat..............................	6,275	cwt.
Linseed............................	909	"
Gingelly	871	"
Castorseed.......................	3,399	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, demand being still absent. The Clan Graham (s) ready has been fixed for picked ports at 15s. if for one port only Exchange has been very depressed, and a considerable fall in rates has taken place—say fully ⅛d. on the opening quotations—chiefly caused by the difference in the value of money in England and India. Rates forward are difficult to quote, but sales are reported in private Demand, for January delivery, at 1s. 7 7-16d. and in three months' sight Credits for March, at 1s. 7⅝d. the quote ready :—

Bank Bills on Demand	......	1s. 7 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic......	1s. 7d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight...	1s. 7 7-32d.	"
Credits	3 months' sight...	1s. 7½d.	"
Francs	3 months' sight...	2·06½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been rather firmer again to-day and the price of Four per cents has advanced to 103½ for cash and the settlement, while for the October account 102 15-16 has been quoted, these being also the closing rates. 105¼ is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES are still neglected, but prices generally show no change, lacking in most cases the test of business. We note a decline of Rs. 15 each in Alliance and Star of India Cotton Mill shares ; and of Rs. 5 in Manackji Petit, and an advance of Rs. 10 in Morarji Gokaldas, at our quotations.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th September, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	29	10	30 a.m.	4	18
Teheran	29	2	35 p.m.	...	14
Suez	29	2	20 p.m.	...	49

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., 29th September, 1890.

——	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	42	...	2
" Kurrachee ...	...	32	...	1
" Madras	1	2	...	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 23th September, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p. m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·877
Temperature of the Air	81·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·4
Dew Point	74·6
Relative humidity of Air	·806
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)....	5·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)............	75·9
General Directions, of Wind*. ...WNW, W, WNW, ENE, SE, NW, WNW, NW, NNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	220
Fall of Rain*	0·01
Total fall during month	6·45
" " year	63·22
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th September.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 28.

10 p.m.	79·5

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

6 a.m...	77·4
10 a.m...	81·7
2 a.m...	83·9
4 p.m...	83·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

CHALLENOR—WATSON—Sept 3, at Tanfield Parish Church, Maj G R Challenor, Royal Artillery, to Eleanor Maud, daughter of late Henry William Watson, of Burnopfield House, co Durham.

IMPEY—ALLT—Sept 3, at the Parish Church, Pickering, Lawrence Impey, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, son of Col E C Impey, CIE, to Gertrude Emily, daughter of Thomas R Allt Brundah, Enfield, Sydney, N S W.

LEE—POTTER—Sept 9, at the Catehedral, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Surg-Maj W A Lee, I M S, son of late H A Lee, of Barna, co Tipperrary, to Annie Elizabeth, daughter of Col A Potter, C B, of Heaton Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

PORTER—MEAGER—Sept 6, at Llanwanda Church, Pembrokeshire, by the Rev T Johns, assisted by the Rev T Gwynne Mortimer, Captain Herbert Edward Porter, Madras Staff Corps, to Alice, second daughter of the late George B Meager, Esq, Marine Villa, Mumbles, near Swansea.

SARKIES—ASSLIN—Sept 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, Sarkies C Sarkies, Madras Medical Service, to Ethel Mary Adeline, daughter of late Dr W J Asslin, R N.

SMITH—SMITH—Sept 4, at St Anne's Church, Dublin, H Scott Smith, Bengal Civil Service of the Punjab, to Aimee Rosalie Grimani, daughter of late Edward Smith, M B, L R C S I, of Londonderry.

THAEKER—BARKER—Sept 6, at St Mathew's, Bayswater Arthur Hamilton Thacker, Royal Naval Reserve, son, of late Gen S Thacker, of H M Indian Army, and stepson of Gen Sir Frank Turner, K C B, R A, Southsea, to Mabel Florence, daughter of Ernest Barker, of Pembridge-square W.

DEATHS.

BRACE—Sept 7 at Heron Lodge, Worcester, Kate, widow of Capt E Brace, formerly of the Bengal Army, aged 94.

HUME—Sept 7, at Edinburgh, Thomas Hume, MB, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Service, aged 38 years.

McCALLY—Sept 3, at Madras Lieut-Col A McCally, Madras Staff Corps, son of late Maj-Gen A McCally, Madras, Army.

RAWLINSON—Sept 3 at Upton Park Slough, Edward Cuthbert Brooks Rawlinson, late Capt, 7th Bengal Cavalry, aged 48.

ZANZIBAR.

DEATH.

ADENWALLA—September 29, at Zanzibar, Ruttonjee, eldest son of Mr. Dorabjee Dinshaw Adenwalla and son-in-law of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.—(By telegram.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CRAIGIE—September 23, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of A. Craigie, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ROBERTS—RUSSELL—September 24, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. H. S. H. Rountree, Nehemiah Roberts, eldest son of the late Rev. R. Roberts, Haney Staffordshire, to Emily, widow of the late Captain Allen Russell, Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DINWIDDIE—September 25, at Coonoor, the wife of T D Dinwiddie, of a son.

GILCHRIST—September 27, at Ritherdon Road, Madras, the wife of Mr Wm Gilchrist, of a daughter.

HAMER—September 25, at Calcutta, the wife of Robert Bradburn Hamer, (14, Russell St.), of a son.

DEATH.

BOALTH—September 24, at Bangalore, Residency Road, Surgeon-Major William Hope Boalth, I, M D, aged 48 years and 10 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1890.

WHEN Mr. J. G. Scott, Superintendent of the Shan States, undertakes to write even an administration report we cannot forget that it is Shwey-Yeo who has taken pen in hand. The thirty-six pages which he has sent in to head-quarters at Rangoon constitute, apart from their administrative value, an exceedingly interesting chapter of topography and anthropology. We do protest, it is true, against the redundant terminology of the report, and sometimes wish that Mr. Scott had been able to translate some of the technicalities of the Shan political system into language understanded of the people. Thus when he tells us of misunderstandings between the Mobye Sawbwa, and the Kiem Meung, and of the wrong doings of the Naw Meung, we can only guess that it is a chief, a diwan, and a kumar who are playing a part in some Shan drama. When, again, we are told of the difficulty of instructing Nwweguuhmus in English legal phraseology, we are tempted to ask if it is a much easier thing to instruct the English in Burmese legal phraseology, and if some equivalent could not have been found for that portentous word and for many others like it which make some of Mr. Scott's sentences repellent to the English reader. Shan topography is bewildering enough without any addition to its terrors in the shape of words infinitely more abstruse to us than such terms as mamlatdar, talukdar, and patidar must be to the reader at home. However, despite the terrors of strange names of men, things, and places, with which his report abounds, it is full of interest and in every way worthy of Shwey-Yeo. Its chief interest is of an anthropological kind, for the infinitude of divisions and subdivisions and the strange personalities which the writer brings upon the scene of Shan politics, make it somewhat difficult to follow the administrative part of the record. We are brought face to face in Mr. Scott's pages with communities as low down as you please in the scale of social organisation. When we hear in India of Bhil tribes who are so utterly uncivilised that they do not know how to lie, we begin to think that some highly civilised person is trying to take advantage of us. But in the Shan States barbarism manifests itself, not so much in an incapacity to wander from the truth as from an incapacity to steal. There are villages on this side of the Salween, in which the villagers build their granaries on the road-side and at long distances from their houses and their fields. The reason is that they are afraid of fire, but that they have no need to fear thieves. Mr. Scott cynically remarks that an increase of civilisation will teach them that their property is in greater danger than their persons. This, however, looks like a rather advanced morality among the Shans. The religion of some of these people is less cheerful than their ethical view of things. One hill race amongst others, the Kwi, confine their belief, like the Kachins, to evil spirits, leaving the good ones, if they believe in any, to the contemplation of their own virtue, and these same people are said to be shy in the morning and drunk in the evening—an evidence apparently that with them the wholesome remorse which is said to be the subjective correlative of "hot coppers" comes after drunkenness. Another tribe worship spirits,—material spirits, of course—but do not like talking about them, because they are all malevolent. These are the Kaw tribe, and of them strange things are told. They eat dogs, and are not particular in their choice. The Chinaman will eat only the chow-chow dog, and the Annamese will eat only a black dog, and even this must have a black palate. The Kaw, however, have a wider appreciation, and any dog that he can lay his hands on, from the pariah upwards, is good enough for him. In dress there is as wide a variety amongst the people of the Shan States as in faith, morals, and dietary. Where leeches and stinging flies abound, the village women come into the bazaar always wearing leggings. Here there can be no beauty in costume. Nor can the æsthetic side of the sartorial art have been developed largely amongst the short and dirty Kwi tribesmen, who wear coarse canvas clothes, the cut of which suggests the idea that they are all wearing their elder brother's cast-off garments. Amongst the Kaws the women, who are very small, wear a very complicated dress which, Mr. Scott tells us, exposes portions of their persons in rather unexpected places. Amongst a neighbour tribe of theirs however, where the women are said to be distinctly good-looking, their dress is exceedingly handsome, and for the benefit of ladies who may be going to the next fancy dress ball, we may say that it is described as a garment which looks like a skirt, but may be trousers and a long coat coming down to the ankles and split up from the side of the hips into tails. Of the country itself Mr. Scott here and there gives concisely graphic descriptions. He tells of rivers cutting their way in deep narrow gashes between abruptly rising hills like the swift Severn and the rocky Avon rolled into one ; of stretches of territory running like a sea of hills, range behind range, at heights of 5,000, 6,000, and 7,000 feet, and giving all the appearance of a Brobdignagian ploughed field ; of districts which he can only describe as a simple chaos of hills with only a few hundred acres of flat paddy land in their whole area. Every variety of country seems to be included in the Shan region, and every variety of cultivation is to be found in it. Here and there opium is largely grown, and the villagers smoke it as persistently as the Chinese. Mr. Scott interposes the information which will not be pleasing to the Anti-opium Society that like all habitual opium consuming races these are tall stalwart people. Great quantities of cotton are grown and apparently sent to China. But the economic condition of the Shan States is far from satisfactory, for there is not a single state in which acres of land formerly under cultivation are not relapsing into jungle solely for want of people to cultivate them. Mr. Scott states it as almost a certainty that the number of inhabitants is not a quarter of what it was 50 years ago. Famine and cattle diseases have appeared in the States during the last few years, and life is still too hard there to attract for some time to come those of the thousands of Shans who have taken refuge in the Laos States and in Burma. Still British supremacy is giving peace to a country until recently the victim of chronic bloodshed and turbulence. The chiefs in possession have received sanads of recognition from the British Government, which will confirm them in power and will discourage attempts to displace them. Pretenders to chieftainships are on all hands recognizing the inevitable by submitting to the men in power, and often doing them the favour of living at their expense. It is a strange picture which Swhe-Yeo gives of these little monarchs out of business when he tells us of some of them looking upon themselves as virtual co-parceners with the men in possession and in the other as stricken martyrs. But all seem to have given up the idea of asserting their supposed rights by force or even by intrigue. But the best thing that Mr. Scott is able to say of this class is that a few of them have set up as traders, and that the rest will probably follow their example. Social difficulties at home are being got rid of in much the same way, and we may trust that both amongst the aristocracy of the Shan country and that of England shopkeeping will prove a sufficient consolation for the disappointments of younger sons and all others with whom fate has dealt hardly. The situation in the Shan States is best and most satisfactorily summoned up in the observation that they are infinitely quieter than they ever have been at any time since the death of King Mindoon, and are probably quieter than they have ever been at all. There is indeed on the surface of things only one thing which gives occasion for anxiety, and that is the evidence of desire on the part of the British authorities to do things a little too well—that is to say from their own point of view. In the Mylat district for example English law has been established, and the local officers known by the dreadful name of Ngwdgunhmus have been invested with 2nd class magistrate's powers and provided with copies of the Penal Code and the Code of Civil Procedure. Mr. Scott says that though they were very much gratified with the distinction, they have been terribly bewildered by the codes, which are quite beyond comprehension of men who have never seen the civilized law in action. It is to be hoped that this experiment will be carried no further, at least for some time to come. The Shan States are not under British administration except so far as the British Government have elected to govern them through the Sawbwas and the administrative machinery which they control. It is an exceedingly primitive one based largely upon village autonomy and dependent largely upon the village elders. To graft upon such a system anything like a British system of administration, with British codes and procedure, would seem to be something much worse than putting new wine into old bottles. And the fewer experiments we make in that direction for some time to come the better.

ONE of the charges sometimes brought by his opponents against Mr. Gladstone is that too many fat appointments have been received by the gentlemen who served him as private secretaries. A return moved for by a Scotch Gladstonian has just been issued, showing the persons (*a*) belonging to the Permanent Civil Service, and (*b*) not belonging to the Permanent Civil Service, who obtained positions in the Permanent Civil Service during the past twenty years while acting as private secretaries to Ministers of the Crown. The total number is 21, of whom 12 are in the former category. The honours are about equally divided, eleven having been appointed whilst the Liberals were in office, and ten by Conservative Administrations. Four of the Liberal eleven had been private secretaries to Mr. Gladstone—Mr. H. W. Primrose, C.S.I., who will be remembered in India as the courteous Private Secretary of the Marquis of Ripon ; Mr. H. A. D. Seymour, now Commissioner of Customs ; Mr. Algernon Turner, C.B., of St. Martin's le Grand ; and Mr. J. A. Godley, C. B., formerly Commissioner of Inland Revenue, now the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India. It is sometimes forgotten that for upwards of a year before becoming head of the India Office establishment Mr. Godley was at Somerset House. Of the four he is the only one who did not belong to the Permanent Civil Service. Mr. Godley, like so many of our distinguished countrymen, is an old Rugby boy. At Oxford, when he was a member of Mr. Benjamin Jowett's famous college, he was Hertford scholar in 1868, and Ireland scholar in 1870. He was Eldon Law Scholar in 1874, two years after he first became officially associated with the Liberal leader. It will be remembered that he succeeded the late Sir Louis Mallet on his retirement just seven years ago. When Lord Randolph Churchill was enthroned in the Palace overlooking St. James's Park, a Conservative friend asked the Tory Democratic statesman how he got on with Mr. Godley, adding, "You know, of course, that he is Mr. Gladstone's adviser." "Oh, is he?" replied Lord Randolph, as if he was previously unaware of the fact. "Mr. Gladstone's adviser, is he? Well, then, all I can say is, Mr. Gladstone is to be congratulated on having such an adviser." And immediately his Lordship turned the conversation into another channel. A greater tribute to Mr. Godley's ability could hardly have been paid.

WE are glad to learn that more recent accounts represent the prospects of an International Congress of Orientalists being held in London next year as much better than a short time ago they were believed to be. Already more members have put down their names than assembled for the London Congress in 1874, and the 321 names on the list represent no fewer than twenty-three countries. There have been misunderstandings in the midst of the committee, it is true, and the secessions which have taken place will deprive the Congress of more than one name which carries weight and bespeaks esteem. At the same time, it is not forbidden to hope that the severance of these scholars from the movement may not be final. Amongst the latest addition to the list of delegates are our expected visitor, Professor Arminius Vambery, for Hungary, and Dr. Gerson da Cunha, for Bombay. The latest record of the proceedings which we have seen mentions that the Anthropological Society of Paris has recently joined in a body, and other learned societies at home and abroad have offered to co-operate in various ways. We can take no part in the controversies which have arisen amongst those who are organizing the Congress, but it is to be hoped that these will not stand in the way of the general success of the enterprise.

WE recorded some weeks since the abandonment by the Chinese Government of their intention to increase the lekin on Indian yarn and on foreign opium. Official confirmation of the announcement made at the time comes in a letter which the Government of India have received from the Foreign Office in London, in which it is stated that enquiries having been addressed to her Majesty's Minister in Pekin, Sir J. Walsham, in reply, said that on learning from Hongkong that it was the intention of the Viceroy of Canton to increase the inland charges on cotton and yarn, he made a representation on the 22nd June to the Chinese Government, and that a settlement of the question had been arrived at which is satisfactory to the merchants of Hongkong. He observes, however, that their case was not a strong one, as the increased charges would have come solely under the Chinese native tariff, to which foreign Governments have nothing to say, and would have been levied solely on goods carried in native Chinese junks. Sir J. Walsham adds that an attempt to increase the lekin on foreign opium had been previously made by the Viceroy, but was abandoned in consequence of the protests made by Sir John Walsham and Sir Robert Hart.

THE following additional names have been sent to the Viceroy as since appended to the memorial respecting the segregation of lepers :— Cardinal Manning ; the Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford ; Lord and Lady Wy[illegible] ; Lord and Lady Magheramorne ; Lord Napier of Magdala ; the Earl of Stamford ; Lord Annaly ; Viscount Bridport ; Dowager Lady Annaly ; Mr. Eugene Stock ; Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P. ; the Hon. Mrs. J. G. Talbot ; Lady Frederick Cavendish ; Sir John [illegible] Kay ; Hon. J. S. Gathorne Hardy ; Mr. Francis H. Walmsley, M.R. C.S. ; Mrs. Humphry Ward ; and Miss Agnes Lambert.

THE Maharajah Dhuleep Singh was created many years ago a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, writes a home paper, but when he rebelled against British authority he returned his insignia of the Order. The Maharajah, having repented of his recent fatuities, has now petitioned the Queen to re-admit him to the Order, but I hear that her Majesty is not at present disposed to comply with this request.

AT the meeting of the Baptist Missionary Committee on Tuesday (Sept. 9), Mr. Baynes's report on his visit to India, with recommendations as to policy, was submitted. The committee meets in India to consider very carefully and thoroughly its contents, and meanwhile the document is to be regarded as private and confidential. It is very elaborate, and goes fully and frankly into details. The general tone is understood to be encouraging and hopeful, but considerable modifications are recommended, we believe, mainly in the direction of grouping and centralising. The salaries of married missionaries are found to be not more than sufficient, but Mr. Baynes recommends a reduction in the salaries of unmarried missionaries, an increase in their numbers, and closer contact all round with the natives.

"TRUTH" hears from Calcutta "another of those disgraceful stories of a private soldier being refused admission to an hotel because he was in uniform. If publicans cannot be brought in any other way to show a decent amount of respect for the Queen's uniform, some stringent rules on the subject ought to be introduced into the licensing regulations."

REMITTANCES on India for Rs. 15,00,000 were on the 11th inst., offered for tender on the [illegible] and applications were made for Rs. 43,[illegible],000 in bills, at prices ranging between 1s. 8⅜d. and 1s. 8⅝d., as many as twenty-five lakhs alone having been applied for at 1s. 8 9-16d. The amounts allotted were in bills for Rs. 1,00,000 on Calcutta at an average of 1s. 8·625d., and Rs. 11,[illegible],000 at an average of 1s. 8·61d., applicants at 1s. [illegible] and above receiving in full. The remittances for Rs. 22,40,000 sold during the week produced £193,836, while the bills and transfers sold between April 1 and Tuesday night for Rs. 10,[illegible] realised £7,641,942.

THE *English Mail* says :—A serious strike [illegible] amongst the men employed in discharging the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ship in the Royal Albert Docks. It appears that on the morning of the 11th inst. a gang foreman went on his annual leave, and was replaced by another man who was personally obnoxious to the men. The manager was waited on and requested to withdraw the ganger, but he refused to do so, whereupon the whole of the men, numbering several hundreds, refused to work any longer. Mr. West then informed them that the unpopular ganger would himself be going away on Monday, receiving the reply that in such case the labourers would resume work on Monday. There are [illegible] several Peninsular and Oriental ships discharging cargo, and others are nearly due.

ATTENTION has before now been called, [illegible] writes Mr. Labouchere, to the fraud [illegible] upon soldiers under the promise made [illegible] ment of a "free kit." An artilleryman [illegible] India on this subject :—

> On joining the service some two years [illegible] told that a free kit, consisting of clothing, [illegible] supplied to every soldier. . . . I arrived in India last January, and on joining my battery w[illegible] supplied with three suits of white and two [illegible] clothing. For these garments the prices cha[illegible] white, three rupees ; and khaki, five ru[illegible] annas per suit, which is no inconsiderab[illegible] private soldier under present conditions. [illegible] is a distinct breach of the agreement for [illegible] Had I known that I should be put to expen[illegible] certainly not have joined.

MUHAMMAD ASHRUFF-KHAN [illegible] of Muhammad Sharif Khan of [illegible] war on the 21st instant to purchase [illegible] with a view to renewing hostilities [illegible] Khan of Jandol. He took with him [illegible] for the purpose. Another brother [illegible] it is said, is now in Mardan, [illegible] purchased 50 horses and is [illegible] arrive at Peshawur, whence [illegible] Kohat to make further [illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

THE VICTORIA HIGH SCHOOL PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 29.

The distribution of prizes to pupils attending the Victoria High School took place this evening, at five o'clock, in the Connaught Institute. Lord Harris was to have presided, but he was unable to be present owing to another engagement. In his absence Sir Raymond West took the chair, while Lady Harris kindly distributed the prizes. Sir Raymond made an interesting speech, in which he recommended the girls studying for the medical ...sion, not only to become practitioners, but also ...come nurses. He reminded his hearers that ...g was half of the business of the sick-room.

...REWELL DINNER TO DR. GAYE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 29.

...E. the Commander-in-Chief presided at the ...ll dinner given to Dr. Gaye at the Western ...Club on Saturday last ; and at the conclusion ...dinner he made a speech very complimentary ...Gaye. It is understood, he said, that Dr. ...leaves Poona on Wednesday by the noon ...ot for Colaba but for Deolali, where he has to ...himself for duty, pending his departure for ...e.

...HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

...first ties in the Harris football tournament ...for which a handsome challenge cup is offered ...d Harris, were played to-day on the Poona ...hana ground. There was a large assembly of ...tors present, among whom were Lord and Lady ..., Sir George Greaves, the Hon. Mr. Moore, ...l Solly-Flood, and others. The umpires were ...Von Donop, Captain Brownrigg, and Mr. ..., while Colonel Merriman acted as referee. The ...atch was between two teams of the Lancashire ...ers, one from the Satara detachment and the ...rom the regimental headquarters at Ahmednug... ...he play was very even all through this match, ...the end of two periods, the play lasting for one ...neither side had scored any goal, owing chiefly ...splendid manner in which the goal-keepers ...to their work. The match will consequently ...yed off to-morrow morning. In the second ...a team from the Royal Fusiliers met ...efeated a team of Gunners from Colaba ...ee goals to love. The Fusiliers played a more ...sed match, while the Gunners were greatly at ...ough some of them made some brilliant kicks. ...ation rules were observed. The second ties ...e played off on Wednesday. Only six teams ...all have entered for the tournament, which is the ...its kind ever taken place in Poona.

...EATH OF THE BISHOP OF VIZAGAPATAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 29.

...Tissot, Roman Catholic Bishop of Vizagapatam, died on Saturday [illegible] ...jam district, in his 81st year.

DISTRICT COMMANDS.

Brigadier-General Cox having resigned the command of the Belgaum District, Brigadier-General Faunce, Commanding Wellington District, succeeds him ; General Rowlandson from Rangoon taking Brigadier-General Faunce's place.

MR. CAINE, M.P.

Mr. Caine will be the guest of Lord Connemara during his visit here.

...DRAS RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

...traffic returns of the Madras Railway for ...st half current year show the best result at... since 1877-78—the famine epoch—when the ...were swollen by the carriage of vast quanti... of grain.

A RATE-PAYERS' MEETING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, SEPT. 29.

...d meeting of the people of this place ...last evening to take steps against some ...dvised proceedings of the Municipality, ...of two applications, one against the im... ...a revised wheel-tax, and the other against ...l of the stones covering the big gutters in ...r, were read and approved.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PENANG, SEPT. 29.

...tro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Melpomene, left ...y this evening.

GALLE, SEPT. 28.

...and O. Co.'s s. s. Nizam, passed here at 1 p.m. ...und to Bombay.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 29.

...and O. Co.'s s. s. Rosetta arrived here this ...from Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

...iverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats ...

...anchester Market has been quiet but steady.

...l Dhollera..............	4⅜d.
...s. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
"	6s. 10½d.
Mule Twist	10d.
...hange on India, 20 days' sight.	1s. 7½d.
...r cent. Consols for account...	94⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes	94½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83¾
4½ per cent. "	86⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	51 11-16d. per oz.

...EFERRING to the recent fasting ordeals in England ...America, the *Asclepiad* is of opinion that we ...now assume that a forty or forty-two days' ...with cotinuance of life is well within the order ...atural phenomena, and that the human body ...a possible power of endurance from ten to eleven ...s beyond what has recently been attempted, ...extreme limit being fifty-three to fifty-five ...s. It follows that the technical opinion ...fasting that will have to be given in our ...oners' courts and in courts of justice, as well as ...that will have to be written in our ...standard works of medical juris... ...will in future be considerably modified. ...is that life can be sustained for a ...water alone. The writer of the article ...the curious fact that where the dis... ...goes with the starving, the powers ...are immensely prolonged. From this ...that between the case of Succi or ...of Ugolino in "The Tower of ...is essential difference.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

AMONG the more important events of a not exciting week must be put the Southampton strike, which has ended, or is about to end, in the complete defeat of the men. Public sympathy is against the strikers, and even their action is being disavowed by the leaders in London. According to the *Times*, however, the Burnses, the Tilletts, the Manns, &c., hesitated to condemn the strike until they had ascertained that victory was on the side of the masters. The attitude of the civic authorities is strongly animadverted upon, and it is contended that if a proper spirit had been displayed in the first instance the presence of the military would not have been required. As labour disturbances are likely to be more numerous in the future than in the past, it would be as well in the general interests that some understanding should be come to. Our soldiers will obey orders, but this kind of work is not popular either with officers or men, and for the good of the army it is desirable that they should not intervene until the police are unable to cope with the authors of disorder. If in every disturbance that occurs the soldiers are to perform the ordinary duties of the police, then the military service is likely to suffer in many ways. For the time being the labour questions overshadow every other political topic, and many persons are waiting anxiously to see how it will be approached in the coming speeches of the party leaders. The position of the Liberals is one of extreme difficulty, and whatever attitude the heads of the party take up with regard to the eight hours demand they are sure to give offence to a great many of their supporters. I was speaking a day or two ago to a gentleman who was until recently the Liberal candidate for a district, including a pretty large mining population. He is one of those politicians who possess a conscience, and retired from the field because he could not honestly support a Bill to make the eight hours' limit compulsory. I asked him if he intended to come forward for any other constituency. He replied that this was originally his intention, but the eight hours' craze had obtained such a hold on the minds of so many electors that he had determined to retire from public life for a time. The split in the Trade Union Camp on this question is more acute than ever, and considerable attention is being paid to some significant utterances of the President of the Weavers' Association, described as one of the largest and most powerful Unions in the country and almost the backbone of the Congress. He tells us that the representatives of the Lancashire cotton trade "do not feel themselves justified in furnishing the Parliamentary Committee with funds to be utilized by the London Socialists who go up and down the country making a noise at other people's expense." He further declared that it was "a matter of opinion that the London Socialists were trying their utmost to turn the trade organisations of the country into one vast socialistic movement, that their object was not Unionism, but red-handed revolution." Remember, it is not a "bloated Capitalist" who uses these words, but a genuine workingman.

The almost sudden death of Canon Liddon is universally deplored, and, as I think, caused more real regret than the loss of the greater ecclesiastic a few weeks ago. The reason for this is partly that to the immense majority of Englishmen Cardinal Newman was only a name, while to many many thousands of our countrymen the chief of Anglican preachers was a reality. It would be difficult in any circle of educated Englishmen to find anyone who had not at one time or another listened to and been charmed by Cannon Liddon's polished eloquence. The last time I saw him was at the funeral of Lord Napier of Magdala. Canon Liddon after divesting himself of his canonicals came out of the Cathedral and stood on the steps watching the troops leave the precincts of St. Paul's. His friendship for Mr. Stead was curious. When Canon Liddon was in residence here he and the bosom friend of "General" Booth used to walk together once every week.

The Earl of Derby who, if he were more brilliant, might be syled an English Rochefoucald, once [illegible] that when a man was proposed for office in England the first question asked was, "Is he married?" and the second "What sort of a person is his wife?" I wonder what his lordship would think of the "better-half" of a certain not unknown official *in Ireland*, respecting whom some curious stories have reached me from *friends in that country. I* have no intention of mentioning the name either *of the lady or husband, and wild horses would* not drag from me any indications of the district, *north*, south, east, or west, in which this interesting couple reside. "*Mrs. Blank*," writes a correspondent to me, "is a character. She fights and *bargains with fishermen and* all and sundry about prices and other things. In a quarrel about lobsters she told the vendor to go to a certain place, which shall be *nameless. The* fisherman replied, 'Indeed, then, I would ma'am, only fearing I might be in your ladyship's way there.' She is a rough diamond, and knows it. Recently she said with great bonhomie, 'anyone looking at me and my husband would say *that I was the plebeian*, and he the gentleman, whereas *I* am or—of—and he—well, *the less said of his* belonging the better. But they may say what they like, my husband is a very handsome man indeed.' This pillar of the state is kept in very good order."

Mr. Justice Scott is now in London, but leaves on Wednesday for Paris to sit in criminal courts, and see how the French system (which is also the Egyptian system) works in detail where it ought to be worked at its best. He will remain in the French capital about a week, and is due back in Cairo on the 1st of October. Mr. Justice Scott has considerable hopes of effecting some useful reform, but with his unique experience of Egypt he cannot, I should imagine, be unmindful of the difficulties he may have to encounter. All the greater will be the honour if he succeeds in accomplishing his important, arduous, and delicate task. His future career in Egypt whether it be of long or short duration, will be followed with sympathetic interest by his many friends here and in India.

An authoritative contradiction of the story that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught are engaged in the preparation of a book descriptive of their life in India is published. A very circumstantial paragraph went the round of the papers about a week, and as it may have reached India, it may be as well to repeat the denial. The imaginative paragraphist mentioned among other interesting details that the Duchess was busily engaged in giving the finishing strokes to the illustrations, which were to be reproductions of the sketches made by her own hands. The soldier son of the Queen-Empress is so intelligent an observer that many persons here welcomed with delight the announcement that he was shortly to join the ranks of Royal authors. The denial has consequently caused some disappointment, which will, no doubt, be particularly shared in the Western Presidency. It would have been a rare treat to read the impressions of India and Indian life of a Prince so entirely free from prejudices of all kinds as the late Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. But I am afraid his Royal Highness's avocations do not give him much time for literary work. In a busy nation like this even Royal personages cannot be idle. The Duke of Connaught since his return from his holiday in the further East has been fully occupied with public and domestic duties. At present he is performing semi-state duties in Germany, and when he comes back to England he will enter upon his new duties as Commander of the Southern District.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling's article in the *Contemporary* on "The Enlightenments of Pagett, M.P." has offended the *Speaker*, not so much because of the views enunciated about the Congress movement as the disrespect the writer seems to show for the globe-trotting M.P., of whom Mr. Pagett is a type. There are some people who almost believe in the divine right of M. P.s, but Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who probably had plenty of opportunities of studying when in India our rising "senators"—as they like to call themselves when addressing their constituencies—is evidently not of the number. The weekly—I hope the compositor will not print this word "weakly"—organ of Liberalism defends the average M. P. from the charge that he swallows greedily everything put before him by the extreme men in India. I am, however, afraid that the writer in the *Speaker* has not an extensive acquaintance among globe-trotters or he would hardly have penned the following sentences :—"The average man who goes to India for a winter tour usually learns one thing at least from he visit. That is his own ignorance. Unless his be abnormally dull or conceited, he comes back from his peep at 'the shining Orient,' robbed of all desire to generalise vaguely over a problem at once so vast, so complex, and so baffling as that of our rule in India." Fancy, modesty, and diffidence are the strong points of the globe-trotting M.P. We may imagine the feelings of, say, Sir Edward Watkin and Mr. Caine when they read the *Speaker's* naive lucubration. Another organ of the Liberal party, the *Scottish Leader* treats Mr. Kipling's holiday task with true Caledonian seriousness. One of its points against Mr Kipling is the same as that of the *Speaker* only more so. The *Leader* soundly scolds the "owdashus" Mr. Kipling for daring to make out the virtuous Pagett "three times more ignorant, more green, more impressible in regard to Indian matters than any English M.P. can now possibly be even in his native land"—to wit, Mr. Morton, who in the Budget debate showed such a profound acquaintance with Indian politics. "I understand," the honourable gentleman is reported by Hansard to have said, "that though Indians come at great expense to this country and pass examinations, yet they don't get employed in the Government of their country at all." When Sir John Gorst uttered a mild protest against this extravagant assertion, the sapient member for Peterborough retorted, "I understand there are a few exceptions." "I am satisfied," he further said, "that in the near future you will have to consider the whole Government of India" If before he next addresses the House of Commons on this subject, Mr. Morton will himself only consider a portion of the Government of India, he may be prevented from making himself ridiculous.

To return to the Scottish critic of Mr. Kipling, the *Leader* illustrates a fact which seems curious, that some people can never discuss the Famine Insurance Fund questions without losing their temper. Mr. Kipling makes his civilian say that "there was never a special famine fund raised by special taxation and put by us in a box. No sane administrator would dream of such a thing." The form at all events of the proposition is, no doubt, open to criticism, but surely the *Scottish Leader* uses unnecessarily strong language in correcting Mr. Kipling. "The statement quoted, as it stands, is simply a gross falsehood." What follows is almost stronger. "Now, Mr. Kipling either knew the facts, or he did not. The former hypothesis is inadmissible, for it would make him out a wilful liar, and a foolish one to boot, since he must have known he would be exposed. We must, therefore, decide that he is grossly disgracefully ignorant of the facts with which he deals—this while posing before the public as one of the 'knowists' an ex-official (*sic*) pooh-poohing the ignorance and credulity of Mr. Bradlaugh and the Radicals at home." With a wealth of phrases truly remarkable, the writer goes on to describe poor Mr. Kipling as "a pretentious sciolist, who seeks by mere bounce and brag to outface better Indianists than himself." (With all his faults, it may be presumed that Mr. Kipling would not commit the fearful atrocity of coining two such words as "Knowists" and "Indianists.") Finally, we are told that "Mr. Kipling is simply an artist—a Bret-Harteist—[they joke with deefecultee in the *Leader* office]—"in the literary picturesque, much in demand in the reviews. Happily the Englishmen" (the word "Englishmen" must have slipped in by mistake and has no doubt produced an avalanche of protests from indignant countrymen of the writer) "who are identified with the Indian Congress movement—Anglo-Indians and Home Radicals—have acquired their grasp of Indian affairs for other purposes than the production of light literature." Why, certainly, as our American friends say. Its greatest admirer would not style Congress literature, whatever merits or defects it may otherwise possess, as exactly light. But have not some writings that we wot of been described, and not perhaps altogether without a basis of justification, as exhibiting a tendency towards the romantic?

Mr. Malabari is about to start for India traveling slowly by way of the Continent, well pleased, I imagine, with the success that has so far attended his efforts in this country. It is no discredit to him or the humanitarian principles he so zealously advocates, that the movement he created has attracted more attention and obtained more adherents than would have been the case if his appeal to the press had appeared earlier in the year. By reserving his heavy artillery until the recess, Mr. Malabari has shown that he is either a born agitator (using the word in no invidious sense) or that he is well advised. He himself has no fear whatever that the matter will be lost sight of in England when he is no longer here. Others, in whom he appears to have complete confidence, will, it is hoped, keep the ball rolling.

Her Majesty, who never loses an opportunity of *evincing her interest in India*—even that fussy American, Mr. Carnegie, cannot dispute this—especially invited the Marchioness of Lansdowne to visit her before going back to the East. *Her Excellency*, accompanied by her daughter, Lady Evelyn *Fitz-Maurice, arrived at Balmoral two days ago*, and dined with the Royal Family. No doubt Lady Lansdowne would have a great deal to tell the Queen-Empress, *especially about the progress of the* Lady Dufferin Fund, respecting which, as is well known, the Sovereign likes to be kept fully informed.

The only blue-book relating to India published this week is Colonel Conway-Gordon's *Railway* Administration Report, which, of course, has become *stale by this time in India*.

With the permission of the India Office authorities, M. Paul Villars, the London correspondent of the *Journal des Debats*, is now engaged studying the records of the Company relating to Tonquin. He tells me he finds them interesting and in parts amusing. I should not be surprised if his researches resulted in an article for the *Revue des Deux Mondes* or even in a book. Many of M. Villars' countrymen would, no doubt, be glad to compare the present state of Tonquin and the existing customs of its native inhabitants with the condition of things when the East India Company had a factory there about two hundred years ago.

Judging from what occurred in Drury Lane Theatre on Saturday night, and other circumstances it would almost seem as if the duel fever now raging across the Channel had reached this country The enterprising editor of the *Hawk* may have given both Mr. Whistler and the theatrical gentleman cause for complaint. I know nothing of the merits of the quarrel, or rather quarrels, but the general opinion is that his assailants might have had some consideration for Mr. Augustus Harris. We do not look for such scenes in the saloon of the National Theatre, as Mr. Harris is fond of calling his prosperous establishment. Nor would one naturally expect to meet with rowdyism in a Pall-Mall Club. My belief in the intense respectability of that quarter of the town received a rude shock last evening. As I was passsing one of the "temples of luxury" in the Pall Mall—I refrain from mentioning which—I saw an excited gentleman emerge without his hat and seize a rather seedy-looking individual by the throat exclaiming as he did so——"The next time you dare come to a gentleman's house"——The sentence was not finished for the hall-porter and by-standers separated the two men. The victim jumped into a cab standing by. As he drove away, his assailant went to the edge of the pavement, and, shaking his fist, said, "Your name will be published." He then entered the club, and the small crowd moved away, wondering whether they really were in Pall Mall and what it all meant.

As Bombay seems to be going in for cricket more than ever, you should invite the lady cricketers out during the coming cold season. I went to see them the other day, and was surprised to see how well some of them handled the bat. The fielding, too, of some of the young women was not at all bad. Their dress is becoming and decorous. But what astonished me the most was to see the players attending to their work instead of gossiping. I was not converted to the view that cricket is a suitable game for the fair sex.

DELHI is passing through a brick-and-mortar epidemic. The new *Mission College at Delhi* is beginning to show itself above ground, and in view of all the building material ready stacked and the large number of men moving about the work, it should not be long before it is finished. Outside the Mori Gate, also a lot of stone is stacked, waiting to be turned into a new police building.

MONSIEUR L. CANOLLE, the Chef du Service de Santé in Pondicherry, has been named Officier d'Academie. He is is said to have gaeatly distinguished himself by a paper which he lately published regarding the treatment of certain diseases which he has met with in the French colonies.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 28.

POONA has been at its very best and gayest during the past week ; and the season has been so charming and enjoyable that it is most sad to think that it is soon coming to an end. The races have come off in the most delightful weather, a thing almost unprecedented in the annals of Poona. We usually get a regular down-pour in the race week, especially on the Governor's Cup day ; but the clerk of the weather has been in the most genial temper this time, and has done his very best to make everything go well. Consequently there has not been the slightest excuse for the most obstinate and prejudiced of Britons to take his pleasures sadly, and we have just enjoyed ourselves heart and soul with the utmost zest imaginable. The ladies' tiffin at the Best-in-India Club on the Governor's Cup day was a thing that would have cheered the most confirmed misanthropist ; and showed him that the society of our fellow-creatures is really quite endurable, at all events, when you get it under such favourable circumstances. The dining-room was not nearly large enough to hold all the guests ; and there were several large and merry parties in the spacious verandah. It would be simply ripping to see the dull haunts of the uninteresting sex all alive with the prettiest of faces, the most stylish of costumes, and the most light-hearted of laughter. The Governor's band was in attendance, and played a capital selection of music. The races went off most successfully. The rush on the totalisators was almost over-powering ; and the study of human nature round the bookies' stalls was exceedingly entertaining. There was a very remarkable collection of all sorts and conditions of men ; officials on thousands or on tens of rupees a month, and non-officials on nothing at all, all jostling, elbowing each other, and exchanging the latest tips, on terms of perfect equality. The tips, as a rule, proved more hopelessly incorrect than they usually do, and that is saying a good deal. Outsiders were much to the fore in several races.

There has been so much in the way of dinners, lunches, tennis, boating, polo, cricket, and other minor diversions, that I have quite lost count of them all ; I must limit my description of the week's doings to the two most important social events that have taken place. I am, of course, referring to Blue-beard and the Fancy Dress Ball at Ganeshkhind. Blue-beard has been played for three nights at the Gymkhana in addition to the dress rehearsal, which I mentioned last week as being of quasi-public nature, and each night there was a most crowded and enthusiastic house so much so, that at special request there is to be another performance on Tuesday next at the Soldiers' Institute. You will furthermore be glad to hear that the enterprising manager will probably once again take the whole troupe to Bombay, and give you all a real treat at the Novelty Theatre, in the polo week. When Blue-beard was put on the stage last February in Poona and Bombay it excited universal admiration ; but excellent as it was then, there have been so many additions to it since that, though it is proverbially difficult to gild the gold and paint the lily, yet this task has been for once in a way accomplished with equal success. The chorus of six ladies has now grown to one of twelve ; and in the second and later acts the fair coryphees appear in the most charming and graceful costumes of oriental fashion. Captain Hobday has painted a beautiful new back-scene, which shows an eastern city with domes and cupolas resting on a broad river. Behind the city is a range of snow-capped mountains, gleaming in the light of a most gorgeous sunset of a very Turneresque type. The old story of Blue-beard and his wives is very prettily unfolded in the play. Ali Sloper, who has seen better days, is in the depths of poverty, and is in the utmost difficulty as to paying his rent to the Great Bashaw—Blue-beard. Ali has two daughters, Fatima and Ann. The former, whose part is played by Miss Pottinger, is exceedingly beautiful, which Ann is not, except in her own estimation. While the Sloper family is engaged in trying to solve the question as to how their rent is to be paid, the arrival of Blue-beard himself is heralded ; and the Great Bashaw makes his entry in truly imperial style. First, his guards appear in uniforms of wonderful design. These are followed by the chorus of slave girls ; and, lastly, their royal master enters *seated upon a camel*. This quadruped is one of the most charming productions of natural history. Is it a real one or not? Who can tell? The Governor thought the only way to get a clue to the mystery was to go behind the scenes and find out for himself; *but Captain Hobday has pledged him to secrecy*, and for the life of me I can tell you nothing positive on the subject. The only thing that is certain is that it is all done by kindness, *for the author* told us so himself, and he ought to know. The *spectacle where Blue-beard takes up his position on* the stage, surrounded by his guardsmen and slaves, is as good as anything you could find in the London theatres, and *a great deal better than in most* of them. Our very latest masher, who has just *come out from home, says that* he never saw anything better at the Gaiety. Blue-beard, on seeing Fatima, at once recognises her as the original of the photograph, which is displayed in all the shop windows, and with which he has fallen violently *in love* ; and he remits all Ali Sloper's arrears of rent on the condition that she becomes his bride. As he has had nineteen wives before, not to speak of the fact that *she has secretly pledged* her affections to her soldier-born Selim, Mr. Corbyn, R. H. A. Fatima resents the proposal ; but on her father's piteous appeal to her feelings not to let him spend his remaining days in Yerrowda Jail, she consents to the bargain ; and tremendous preparations are made for the wedding. In the next act there is an extremely graceful and intricate tambourine dance by the ladies of the chorus, now arrayed in their very best Sunday-go-to-meetings in honour of the marriage. The faultless precision with which this is carried out testifies to the wonderful pains that have been taken in putting the piece upon the stage. The audience was simply fascinated by this dance ; and it was enthusiastically encored again and again. The beauty of the design and the elegance of the performance are above all praise. Happy Blue-beard to be the possessor of such a galaxy of beauty! But Fatima leaves the scenes of revelry to meet her lover ; and Selim arranges to carry her off. One of the prettiest parts of the opera is the duet between the two to the air of "going to market," when Fatima naively says to Selim,

> "Take a hansom to the station, and my Selim, dear, if you
> Pay my fare and take my ticket I should like to go with you."

The duet is sung to a bewitching dance, during which Selim wields a Japanese umbrella over his lady-love, and the two occasionally interchange it with each other. But sister Ann betrays the lovers, and Blue-beard and his guards rush in, and Selim is hurled into a dungeon. The third act opens with another beautifully arranged picture. Blue-beard is asleep, and his slaves are fanning him, while they sing a soft lullaby to the refrain of

> "Blue-beard's been dining, see him reclining,
> Beauty and grace in his posture combining."

The Great Bashaw has not got over his latest bride's attempted elopement, and he devises a plan to put her fidelity to the test. He is called away by a telegram, and he leaves all his keys with Fatima, telling her she may open any door she likes except the Chamber Blue. Her curiosity, of course, is stronger than her obedience ; and she opens the fatal lock to see the heads of Blue-beard's murdered wives hanging up by their hair, and dripping with blood. The appearance of the heads is too terrible. They are believed, however, to still belong to some of the ladies of the chorus who have not been actually decapitated ; and there seems no useful necessity to call in the police to investigate a case of murder. The heads sing to the tune of "Three blind mice," a heart-rending little song with the words.

> "We're Blue-beard's wives, we're Blue-beard's wives.
> He took our lives, he took our lives."

Seeing what a mess they have got into Fatima, Ali, and Shacabac, who being Blue-beard's valet, ought to have been known better, think they may as well go a little further, and they release Selim from his cell, and help him to escape. On Blue-beard's return he soon discovers that Fatima has opened the forbidden door as the key has turned a deep blue, and in his rage he orders Selim to be promptly executed. His wrath at finding the prison empty is indescribable ; and Ali's gestures and scornful remark of "Sold again" fairly bring down the house. Then the Great Bashaw decides that Fatima must die, but Selim turns up just in the nick of time, and slays the tyrant after a desperate encounter, and wins Fatima for himself. Such is in brief the new version of the old story.

There is only one opinion of the play, *viz.*, that is, a splendid success. Everyone has been in raptures about it ; and every available seat was taken each night. Captain Hobday was unimistakably funny as Ali Sloper ; and his stage management is beyond all praise. Fatima is a most graceful and accomplished dancer, and her singing is a real treat. Her voice is not only sweet and clear, but has evidently had the benefit of very careful training. Mr. Corbyn excited great admiration for his rendering of Selim ; and his step dancing and singing were warmly appreciated. Sister Ann filled her part splendidly, as did Shacabac, Dr. Marks, who has greatly improved since the play was acted last cold weather. Blue-beard was a typical eastern tyrant. But it is no disparagement to the principals to say that the making of the burlesque was the chorus of ladies. Not alone was their singing and dancing delightful ; but their appearance was calculated to fill every one with envy of their lord and master. The piece bristles with the most astounding puns. A word must be given for this little black page whose antics were most amusing.

The Fancy Dress Ball at Ganeshkhind was one of the very best. There were the most ravishing and grotesque of costumes, the most ingenious of impersonations, and the most impenetrable of disguises. The programme included twenty dances, the names of the tunes being printed thereon. This is a detail which is sometimes overlooked ; but it always adds to the *tout ensemble* when it is thought of. The selection of music was all that could be desired ; and the tempete again figured on the list. This pretty dance is a great addition to the usual routine. The decorations and illuminations were, as usual, unexceptionable ; and as it was a beautiful moonlight night the grounds were much patronised between the dances. Lady Harris went as Amy Robsart, and the Governor as an Officer of the Royal East Kent Yeomanry, both costumes being very handsome. Several ladies were in uniform of various regiments, one recruit of the R. H. A. being extremely smartly turned out, and a credit to the corps. Clementine turned up out of Robert Macaire looking as sweet as ever, and one lady went as "unproved," when there was no room for improvement. Some of the best dresses were :—Sixteenth Century, Souvenir de Trianon, Little Maid of Arcadia, Hornet, Red Cross Nurse, Yum Yum, Neapolitan Girl, Hearts' Ease, Silver King, while one of the most effective, though simple, costumes was a "Brown Study." So thoroughly did its fair owner impersonate the character that she gave her name as Polo Vista, which was very extraordinary, wasn't it? There were several Incroyables, and I know which was the best, but it would be rather difficult to explain which I mean, as the red, white, and blue costumes were, of course, very similar. Amongst the sterner sex Prince Charming looked very charming indeed ; and the following were particularly noticeable:—David Garrick, Claude Duval, A Gosai, Abracadabra, Snowflake, Dumont from Robert Macaire, and Monsieur Pollichinelle. Tweedledum and Tweedledee were very hard to tell apart. There were several very well turned out huntsmen Toreadors and Arab Chiefs. Perhaps the best of all was Wackford Squeers, who laid claim "to be Reverend" and "Master of Arts," though his prototype of Dotheboys' Hall never did, but he looked the typical schoolmaster, and who had all the members of the garrison class with him as schoolboys. Another character was a clever impersonation of Mr. Thaddeus O'Toole.

It was altogether a most amusing and delightful evening. The floor was better than it had even been before ; and dancing was kept up till late hours.

We have still a good bit before us, there is a Gymkhana dance on Wednesday, and another at the Bombay Infantry Mess on Friday. Blue-beard is on Tuesday. The hunt races are still before us ; and the Gymkhana at Ganeshkhind, which has been twice put off on account of the weather, is now fixed for next week. So the season is going to die hard. I hope to be able to say something about the picture exhibition in my next letter.

THE DISTURBANCES AT GOA.

IN a paragraph on Saturday we were desired to ask whether or not the Goanese Government, in anticipation of the disturbances, *had not desired* to take over temporary charge of the Government *Telegraph Office. We have received the following* reply on the point from the Chief Secretary to Government :—

GOA, SEPT. 29.

"It is quite untrue that the Governor-General *requested the Superintendent of Telegraphs* to allow the Goa Telegraph Office to work on account of the Portuguese Government during the Municipal elections."

The Governor of *Damaun sends the following* message to the Chancellor of the Portuguese Con*sulate*:—

"I ask you to contradict the telegram from the inhabitants of Pragana Nagar-Avely, sent to the *Anglo-Lusitano, India Portugueza*, and *Portugal*, in which measures are asked providing against the atrocities of the Government of Portuguese-India. Inhabitants respect Government. The meeting is an invention. The telegram is signed by a Parsee, who was deceived by a judicial officer. *The greatest tranquillity prevails.* I have just informed the Governor-General."

Mr. L. C. da Gama, editor of the *Horas Vagas*, writes to us for a similar purpose :—

Sir,—I saw a telegram to-day, purporting to come from a meeting of the inhabitants of Prangana Nagar Avely. This is only a proof of the utter recklessness and unscrupulousness of the methods of the anti-Government party. The meeting did not take place, and could not take place, because of the character of the inhabitants of that outlying province, which is so plunged in the gloom of primitive and semi-savage customs, that politics are beyond their comprehension. Without sufficient information in their hands our patriots rush into print, jump upon conclusions, and create the fuss of a noisy and factious party. That is where party-methods and party-spirit have carried us."

The Corpo Commercial of Margao, or some member thereof, there being no recognised Chamber of Commerce in Goa, telegraphs to us :—

E completamente falso telegramma dirigido Governador Bombaim nome negociantes Margao publicado *Anglno*. Lojas nunca fechadas socego Liberdade.

(*Translation*.)

It is completely untrue that a telegram was despatched to the Governor of Bombay in the name of the merchants of Margaum, as stated by the *Anglo-Lusitano*. The shops were never closed. Order and liberty prevail.

The President of the Margaum Municipality wires :—

Commicio concorridissimo pocos concelho protestando contra meeting Cowasji Framji Institute. Iindignagao aggressao redactor *Horas Vagas*.

(*Translation*.)

A largely-attended meeting has been held at the Municipal Hall to protest against the proceedings of the meeting at the Cowasjee Framjee Institute. Indignation at the aggressiveness of the editor of the *Horas Vagas* was expressed.

A later telegram from the same source says :—

MARGAO, SEPT. 29.

The party contrary to Mr. Loyola has carried the elections. The results has been announced. There is peace throughout and public rejoicing. Government are neutral. Tribunal proceedings confirm this. Persecutions none but orders were issued for the arrest only of the ring-leaders of the riot of 21st inst. Some of them are common criminals. The Loyola party leaders are not arrested. They pretend martyrdom. Three Loyola party's barristers are watching the enquiries. Four roughs and Machado are arrested owing to disorders. Confirm to-day's telegram

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PRISONERS in Naples *pass their time in adding* to their personal decoration, which sometimes resembles Egyptian hieroglyphics. One man had the name of "Carmela," and the date "20th March, 1878," tattooed on his thigh. Another had a hal moon on his breast, and beneath it the sun, with eyes, nose, and mouth ; then a mysterious figure of a heart pierced with a dagger, and a cross upside down. A beautiful girl, known in the Naples slums five years ago, had tattooed on her left arm a terrible oath. Members of the Camorra when in prison leave signs or a piece of advice cut on the walls with a nail for the benefit of their successors, with dates and intricate designs.

INSPECTION OF THE POONA DIVISION BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, 29th SEPT.

ALL the troops comprising the Poona Division, under the command of Major General F. R. Solly-Flood, C.B., paraded in review order this morning, at 7-30 a.m., for inspection by his Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, and a most imposing spectacle they presented to. There were, in all, about 4,700 officers and men on parade, and a large number of spectators had assembled near the saluting flagstaff, to witness the brilliant fanction. The troops were drawn up on the General Parade-ground facing west, the Artillery in sub-division on the extreme right, then the Cavalry in squadrons, next to them the few Companies of Sappers and Miners from Kirkee, and then came the two Infantry Brigades, drawn up in column of companies.

The officers of the head-quarters staff, in full dress, met his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at the bridge, near the Polo-ground, at 7-10 a.m., and there awaited the arrival of his Excellency the Governor, who, with Lady Harris, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., and the members of his Excellency's personal staff, joined them a few minutes later. The brilliant cavalcade then rode off to the Parade-ground, their arrival there being announced by a salute of seventeen guns, fired by the Royal Horse Artillery (S Battery), who were drawn up in action on the extreme right of the line. At the conclusion of the salute, their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris, his Excellency Sir George Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., upon whose breast glittered the two bright stars of the Exalted Orders to which he belongs, and the rest of the cavalcade took up their position near the flagstaff. The General then gave the order for a general salute, and the whole body of troops presented arms, the massed bands playing a lively march. The union-jack was then hoisted at the flagstaff. Their Excellencies then rode up to the north end of the line of troops, and, forming a procession, marched down the line in front, and then in rear, of the troops in the following order :—

Major A. B. Stopford, R. A., Asst. Adjt. Genl. Poona Dist.

A file of Body Guard.

Major P. L. Clowes and Capt. Peyton, C.M.G., (Aides-de-Camp to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief).

Capt. A. W. Forbes, Capt. E. H. Cox, and Capt. the Hon'ble St. Leger Jervis. (Aides-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor.)

Col. C. A. Cunningham (Dy. Adjt. Genl.), Col. P. H. Greig, R. A. (Asst. Adjt. Genl., Rl. Arty.), and-Lieut. Col. T. H. Lloyd, R. A. (Offg Dy. Qr.-Mr. Genl.)

Brig.-Genl. C. B. Knowles, C. B. (Adjt. Genl.), Major F. T. N. Spratt, R.E. (Mily. Secy. to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief) and Col. G. C. Hogg, (Offg. Q.r-Mr. Genl).

H. E. Lord Harris, G.C.I.E, Maj.-Genl. F. R. Solly-Flood, C.B. (Comdg Poona Dt.), H. E. Lady Harris, and H. E. Sir George Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Col. F. W. Rhodes (Mily. Secy. to H. E. the Governor) and Maj-Genl. B. H. Pottinger, R. A. (Mily. Secy. to Government.)

Col. Curteis (Asst. Adj.-Genl. Bo. Army) and Col. A. M. Rawlins, R. A. (Colonel on the Staff.)

Capt. R. I. Scallon, D.S.O. (Dy. Asst. Adjt. Genl, Poona Dt.), Captain W. C. Ross, (Staff Officer), Capt. C. A. Anderson, R.A. (Staff Capt. R. A.) and Lieut. Solly-Flood, (A.-D.-C. to Genl. Officer Comdg).

Two Sowars of Cavalry.

Having inspected the men, their Excellencies returned to the saluting flag, while the General and the district staff fell in on the opposite side, facing the saluting point. The Royal Horse Artillery, headed by the General and his staff, then walked past the saluting-point, followed by the 3rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry, under the command of Major Broadfoot, R.H.A., and the Field Batteries of the Royal Artillery under the command of Colonel T. Le Marchant R.H.A. Then came the Sappers and Miners, under Major Leach, R.A., followed by the mules carrying the engineering implements, &c. Behind them followed the two infantry brigades in grand divisions, the first brigade consisting of the Royal Fusiliers, the 2nd P. W. Bombay Grenadiers, and the 10th Regt. Bo. Infy. (under the general command of Col. Westmacott, of the 28th Pioneers), and *the second, comprising the 26th Bombay Infantry*, the 28th Bombay Pioneers, and the Worcestershire *Regiment (under the general command of Colonel* Carrington of the Wor. Regiment.) The massed bands *marched* at the head of the infantry brigades. The infantry then turned about, and returned in column of companies. Bayonets having been un*fixed, the infantry then went past in mass of* columns, after which they re-formed on the original *alignment in lines of quarter-columns* at six paces intervals ; while the Royal Horse Artillery, the Cavalry, and the Field Batteries R. A. trotted past. The *R. H. A. then returned at a full gallop, followed* by the Cavalry at a canter, leaving the Field Batteries to form up on the left, while they (the R. H. A. *and the Cavalry) took up their original* position on the right. The Officers and colours were *now called to the front*, and the whole body of troops advanced in review order, and having halted near *the saluting flag*, the troops, by order of the General, gave a general salute, *upon which his Excellen*cy the Governor went forward, and returned the *salute. His Excellency having expressed to the* General his entire satisfaction with the marching, and the general bearing of the men under the latter's command, and the pleasure *it had afforded him to* review them, the parade broke up at about 8-30 a.m.

While the Infantry Brigades were marching past Havildar Laksman of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, was observed to suddenly stagger and fall. He was picked up and conveyed into the Grand Stand, where Dr. Bull was quickly in attendance, but to no purpose. Life was extinct, death being attributed to heart-disease. The deceased was 42 years of age, and had served his Queen and country faithfully for 24 years.

The following is the field state :—

Corps.	Total on Parade.	Brigade Staff.	District Staff.
3rd (Q O) Bo Lt Cavy	321	Commadg Maj Bradfoot R H A	Major Genl F R Solly-Flood, CB Comdg 2nd Lieut Solly-Flood, 1st R Fus A D C
Royal Artillery......		Commanding Col T Le Marchant R H A	Major Stopford, RA AAG
	412		Captain Scallion, DSO, 3rd Bo Lt Infy, DAAG
Bo Sappers & Miners	257	Comm and ing Maj Leach R E	Capt Ross, 2nd Durh L I, S S O, Poona.
1st Royal Fusiliers	707	Commanding Col Westmacott 28th Bo Inf (Pioneers)	
2nd (P W O) Bo Infy (Grens)	465		
10 Bo Light Infy	525	Brigadier Genl Brownrigg R.E.	
	1697		
26 Bombay Infy	551	Commandg Colonel Carrington 1st Worc Regt [illegible] 3rd Bo Lt Infy.	
28th Bo Infy (Pioneers)	473		
1st Worcester Regt	844		
	1868		
Grand total..	4555		

IN the German press at present a good deal of discussion is going on about the personal relations between the late Emperor William and Prince Bismarck. The following anecdote is said to have been related by Prince Bismarck himself :—King William and his Chancellor were travelling together in a railway carriage, when the train stopped at a station and voices were heard outside. The Germans were occupying a certain place in the neighbourhood at the time, and one of the speakers exclaimed, "Yes, the Bismarcker (Bismarck's people) have arrived." The King asked the Prince what the speaker meant. The latter, however, pretended not to have understood. The King, after a pause, then said : "I should think the people ought to know that the troops are mine, not yours." "Since that time," said the Prince, as he told the story, "whenever there was the least danger of wounding the sensibilities of the Emperor, my wife would warn me in the words, 'Think of the Bismarcker.'"

THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

The following resolution on the Bill to amend the Indian Factories Act of 1881 has been issued:—

In the draft Bill to amend the Indian Factories Act of 1881, which was introduced into the Legislative Council of the Governor General on 31st January last, provision is made for limiting the hours of work for women to eleven in any one day, and for securing to women and children four holidays in the course of each month. The Bill as introduced into the Council contains no provision fixing the hours of labour or providing for holidays for adult males employed in factories, and leaves section 7 of the existing Act, which fixes the hours of employment for children at not more than nine in each day, as it stands.

2. The Governor General in Council proposes to proceed with the consideration of the Bill during the approaching session of the Legislative Council at Calcutta, but before doing so he is desirous, if possible, of ascertaining, by means of an inquiry conducted in the centres of factory labour, the views and requirements of the Indian operatives themselves as to the restrictions to be imposed upon their labour in factories.

3. His Excellency in Council has, therefore, determined to appoint a commission for the purpose of conducting an inquiry into the points specified in the succeeding paragraph, among the operatives who are employed in the mills in the Bombay Presidency and the provinces of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The names of the gentlemen who have been selected as commissioners by the Governor General in Council areSurgeon-Major A. S. Lethbridge D.S.I., Inspector General of Jails, Bengal presidents, Raja Piyari Mohan Mukharji, C. I. E., Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, C. I. E., and Mir Muhammad Husain, Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These commissioners will be assisted in their inquiry in each province by a selected representative of the mill hands of that province, and for this purpose the Governor General in Council has selected the following gentlemen:—For the Bombay Presidency.—Mr. Narayan Meghaji Lokhanday, president of the Bombay Mill Hands Association. For Bengal.—Babu Rasik Lal Ghose. For the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—Mr. Framji Manakji, foreman of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills. These three gentlemen will participate in the inquiry only so far as it relates to the particulaar province with which they are identified, and they will not be expected to take part in the preparation of or to sign the general report.

4. The points upon which the Government of India desires the Commissioners to report are—

(1) Is the limitation of the hours of work for women to eleven in any one day, proper and sufficient in view of the conditions under which factory labour is performed in India; and do the female operatives desire that the day's work should be limited to this amount, and, if not, to what amount?

(2) Should the law draw a distinction between young persons and adults, and, if so, the age of a child being fixed at from 9 to 12, what should be the definition of a young person, and what should be the hours of employment of this class?

(3) Is the limitation of the hours of work for children to nine in any one day proper and sufficient, in view of the nature of the work on which children are employed in Indian factories, and the conditions under which they have to perform that work?

(4) Does clause 5 of the Bill now before the Legislative Council sufficiently provide for holidays for women and children, and is any provision required prescribing an allowance of holidays for adult male operatives.

(5) Do the male operatives desire that a general working day, and, if so, of what length, should be fixed by law, except in cases in which men work in shifts or sets, and if this change is not desired by the operatives themselves, do the conditions under which they work demand that it should be adopted?

(6) Do the male operatives desire that there should be a compulsory stoppage of work at a fixed time of the day, and if so, of what length; and should there be an exception in the case of men who work, by shifts or sets? If the change is not desired by the operatives, do the conditions under which they work demand that there should be a compulsory stoppage of labour, and, if so, in what manner should it be provided for?

5. It is important that the report of the Commissioners should be placed in the hands of the Government of India by the middle of November at the latest, and the Governor General in Council considers that the best way for the Commissioners to ensure the punctual submission of their report will be to begin their inquiry in the Bombay Presidency, to continue it in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and to conclude it at Calcutta, where the Commissioners can all meet for the preparation of the report, and the report can readily be be printed at the Government Press. His Excellency in Council, therefore, trusts that the different members of the Commission will arrange to commence the inquiry at one of the mills in the Bombay Presidency by the beginning of October next.

6. Orders will subsequently issue as to the payment of the expenses of non-official members of the Commission.

BOMBAY MILLS AND LANCASHIRE MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Respecting the letter of Mr. Isaac Whittaker, mill manager, of Tardeo, and the three contentions to which so many have taken exception, it will be just as well, previous to entering into a controversy of this kind, to point out the reconstruction to which his second contention has been submitted, since his letter to the *Manchester Guardian* (the first of the series) in which he stated that the Bombay mill-hands worked fewer hours than those of Lancashire; and upon which he was quickly taken up by a certain writer under the *nom d'plume* of "Spindle-point," who succeeded, by plain figures clearly defined, and at once indisputable in their veracity, in demonstrating in the most lucid manner that Mr. Whittaker, was radically wrong. This, the most interesting feature of that letter, has been "dropped" in the challenge now thrown out by the Tardeo champion. With regard to the first and third contentions—to those at all familliar with the history of our progress at home, and the means we have taken to attain our present enviable position as a labouring class, a cool indifference is the best resentment these two contentions deserve. To substantiate this remark, I quote Mr. Whittaker's own words. He tells you that at the age of nine years, he commenced to work in the mill, and that the hours of labour, even for a boy of those tender years, were from 5-30 a.m. to 7-45 p.m. Does this state of things exist to-day? Emphatically no; and yet this gentleman having lived as he has done, through all the changes that have taken place in a period of 35 years, having shared and participated in all the joys and privileges which these changes have bestowed upon the laboring classes at home, is ready as soon as our home organs express a desire to extend the same freedom to our co-workers in India, to pounce upon them and accuse them of having acted from a selfish desire. I propose to take up the second contention in another letter. It is only with reluctance I refrain from doing so now, but since it will have to be gone into at some length, this will suffice as a preliminary.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 28.

PETER KIRTLAND,
Millman, Byculla

ARRIVAL OF H. M.'S I. M. S. LAWRENCE.

Her Majesty's Indian Marine steamer Lawrence, Commander W. Chandler, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Bushire, which port she left on the 20th inst., calling at Muscat on the 24th. She has been stationed at Bushire for the last six months, making a occasional trip to the Shat-al-Arab river to receive water. In August last she was engaged in searching a reported deep channel leading into the Shat-al-Arab river. A deep channel was found, but it had a bar at each end which keeps it from being of any use to navigators. She has come here to be docked for repairs, and will remain in Bombay harbour for about a month, and then she will go to the Persian Gulf. H. M. S. Sphinx was at Muscat; three Turkish man-of-war ships at Bussorah; and one Persian man-of-war at Menhamorah. During the voyage the Lawrence experienced fine weather.

It appears from some statistics which have just been published, that there are 12,500 daily and weekly newspapers in the United States, 5,500 in Germany, 4,100 in France. and 4,000 in Great Britain. There are now published 17,000 newspapers in English, 7,500 in German, 6,800 in French, 1,800 in Spanish, and 1,500 in Italian.

"Friedrichshall Water has an ancient and established reputation amongst the aperient springs of Europe. Its vogue is increased by the care which is now taken to prevent the dilution which formerly occurred, owing to the mode of caption, so that it is now possessed of a strength some 20 per cent. greater than it could formerly claim. It has recently been carefully studied and warmly recommended by Professor Nothnagel, whose high clinical authority establishes anew its claims to favour."—British Medical Journal, August 23, 1890.

THE BHOWNAGAR DEFAMATION CHARGES.

The following document relative to the above matter has been forwarded to us for publication:—

To His Highness Maharaja Saheb Takhatsingji Jaswatsingji, G.C.S.I.

The humble petition of Vajeshanker Govrishanker, late Finance Minister and a Member of the State Council of Bhavnagar, respectfully sheweth,—

1. That on the 1st instant your Highness's petitioner received a communication signed by the Huzur Secretary, conveying your Highness's command that for some undisclosed reason your petitioner had been suspended, pending ulterior proceedings, from the high and responsible office, the duties whereof he has so long discharged with unswerving fidelity and honesty and in a manner which has called forth cordial acknowledgements from the Government of your Highness from time to time.

2. Deeply distressed as your petitioner was at so sudden and serious a mark of your Highness's grave displeasure, he was still more surprised and grieved at having been visited with such indignity without any previous notice or intimation of the reasons supposed to warrant such an extreme measure, and without any opportunity whatever having been vouchsafed to him for an explanation of any allegations made against him to your Highness behind his back, nor has any such notice or intimation been yet given to him.

3. Conscious as your petitioner is of his perfect innocence, and knowing as he does that he has not been guilty of any offence,—much less of an offence meriting such summary and harsh treatment—your petitioner feels all the more acuteiy that not only he himself but other members of his family, who have served the State with a singleness of purpose and deuotion not unknown to your Highness, should have been treated with the same severity. The meanest of your Highness's subjects expects, and is allowed, the right of being apprised of the nature of the offence charged against him, and of having a fair trial before a court of justice, before being condemned, and your petitioner respectfully submits that, if no other consideration, his rank and position and the long and meritorious record of the eminent services rendered to the State by his venerable father, ought to have been held to entitle him and his co-sufferers at least to the same consideration.

4. While humbly bowing to your Highness's present decision, which your petitioner respectfully but confidently submits can only be based on ex-parte representations and insufficient and erroneous information, your petitioner feels that in justice to himself and for the sake of the unsullied fame of his family throughout the Bombay Presidency, and specially in Kattywar, he cannot allow such a stigma to rest on that honoured name until a full and fair trial establishes his guilt, whatever it be. Such a trial your petitioner is prepared to face, and he earnestly beseeches your Highness to put him on his trial before an independent tribunal constituted for the occasion, and to allow him to conduct his defence in such manner as he may be advised, with all proper facilities and safeguards for ensuring a full and searching inquiry. Your Highness in Council will doubtless appreciate the propriety and justice of the prayer for the nomination of a special commission of inquiry (which may be composed of one or more officers of standing and position unconnected with the State); and the motives which prompt the the prayer, and which your petitioner earnestly trusts will not be misconstrued. Your petitioner is prepared, and hereby offers, to contribute, if so commanded, to the expenses of such Commission, and he respectfully appeals to your Highness to accord to him the opportunity he seeks to vindicate his innocence and clear his reputation, and the reputation of his family, from the cruel and unmerited slur thus cast upon him.

Your petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that your Highness will be graciously pleased to allow a special and independent tribunal to be constituted for the proposed trial, with directions to allow your petitioner every reasonable facility for the proper and efficient conduct of his defence, with such advice and assistance as may be necessary and expedient for the purpose, and for furthering the ends of justice and truth, and that in the meantime your petitioner may be furnished with particulars of the charges against him.

And your petitioner, &c.,

(Sd.) Vajeshanker Govrishanker.

Dated at Bhavnagar this 19th day of September 1890.

II.

To His Highness Maharaja Saheb Takhatsingji Jaswatsingji, G.C.S.I.

The humble petition of Prabhashankar Govrishunkar, late Superintendent, State Expenses, Bhavnagar State, respectfully sheweth,—

1. That your Highness's petitioner is one of the Durbar officials recently suspended by the order of your Highness for some reason which has not yet been communicated to your petitioner.

2. The petition of your petitioner's brother, Vajeshankar, for the appointment of a special and independent Commission of inquiry, intended to be submitted to your Highness, has been read over and explained to your petitioner, and your petitioner fully endorses the contents thereof, and humbly supports the prayer of such petition; and your petitioner trusts that your Highness will be graciously pleased to grant the prayer, and thus enable your petitioner and the other members of his family to establish their innocence.

And your petitioner, &c.

(Sd.) Prabhashanker Gourishankar.

Dated at Bhavnagar this 19th September 1890.

III.

To His Highness Maharaja Saheb Takhatsingji Jaswatsingji, G. C. S. I.

The humble petition of Sarabhai Vajeshankar, late Civil Judge, Bhavnagar State, respectfully sheweth,—

1. That your Highness's petitioner is one of the Durbar officials recently suspended by the order of your Highness for some reason which has not yet been communicated to your petitioner.

2. The petition of your petitioner's father, Vajeshankar, for the appointment of a special and independent commission of inquiry intended to be submitted to your Highness, has been read by your petitioner, and your petitioner fully endorses the contents thereof, and humbly supports the prayer of such petition. And your petitioner trusts that your Highness will be graciously pleased to grant the prayer, and thus enable your petitioner and the other members of his family to establish their innocence, &c.

And your petitioner, &c.,

(Sd.) Sarabhai Vajeshankep,
Late Civil Judge, Bhavnagar State.

Dated at Bhavnager, this 19th day of September 1890.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT PAREL.

On Saturday the first annual distribution of prizes took place at the G. I. P. Institute, Parel, in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Day School, Parel. The room presented a pretty appearance, owing to the indefatigable exertions of Messrs. A. C. Scott and E. A. Devonshire, who had tastefully decorated the room with flowers and plants. The parents and friends of the children were delighted at Mrs. G. A. Barnett's having kindly consented to distribute the prizes. At five o'clock the proceedings opened by the school-children singing a hymn, followed by recitation given by Miss Florrie Hudson and Masters Frank Scott and Bertie Lyons, which were much appreciated. The Rev. Dr. Evans, in his report, started with the history of the school, giving an account of the work that had been done since its inauguration, and stated that as an old schoolmaster, he in the examination of the school, had found the progress made by the children during the past year highly satisfactory, and he considered every praise was due to Miss Pym, the schoolmistress, for that progress. Dr. Evans then called attention to the kind interest taken by Mrs. Pym, who had devoted a great deal of her time to teaching the girls needlework. In conclusion, Dr. Evans stated that there were several actual necessities in connection with the school—first as regards furniture. A number of the children attending the school were not able to touch the grouud with their feet, and for those children to sit for five hours a day on benches without any support, it certainly was not conducive to their health. Secondly, Dr. Evans stated the school was in need of an assistant schoolmistress, and trusted that the Company would assist him by supplying these wants. The distribution of prizes then followed. Mrs. Barnett in giving the prizes had a kind and encouraging word for each child. Dr. Evans afterwards in addressing the children hoped that the kind interest evinced by Mr. and Mrs. Barnett in presiding at this the school's first distribution of prizes, would be an incentive to them for further exertion in their studies during the current year. A vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Barnett was then passed, and Mr. Barnett in responding expressed great pleasure and satisfaction at the progress of the school, and stated that he would do all he could to further its interests in meeting the necessary requirements. The children after singing a hymn adjourned to the tables, which were spread with delicacies; afterwards participating in the races which Mr. A. C. Scott had arranged for them. Mr. and Brs. Barnett on leaving were heartily cheered.

Sir Drummond Wolff, we hear, arrives shortly in India. He will come via Karachi.

A DIVORCE SUIT.

Yesterday, at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran heard a suit, in which Jessie Henrietta Hopkins prayed for a divorce of her marriage with Charles Edward Hopkins, a guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, at Sholapore, on the ground of repeated cruelty and adultery. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the petitioner. There was no appearance for the respondent.

Mr. Lang read the petition which stated among other things that the petitioner and respondent were married on the 3rd August, 1881, at St. Paul's Church, Poona, and had as issue of the marriage one child, Vivienne Irene, who was born on the 12th August, 1886, and was now three years of age. From and after the marriage, the respondent had, at Sholapore, frequently conducted himself with great cruelty and harshness, abusing and beating the petitioner. On the 3rd June last, by reason of the great and continued cruelty practised towards her, she left the respondent's house, and went to live with her aunt at the European General Hospital, Bombay, until the 21st July, 1890, when she removed to her present residence in Colaba Causeway. On several occasions in the years 1887-90, the precise dates of which were unknown to the petitioner, the respondent had misconducted himself at Sholapore. Petitioner stated that there was no collusion between her and her husband for the purpose of obtaining a dissolution of the marriage or for any other purpose.

Mrs. Henrietta Hopkins, examined by Mr. Lang, said: I was married to the respondent on the 3rd August, 1881, at St. Paul's Church, Poona. I hand in the original certificate. My husband was and is a guard on the G. I. P. Railway. After the marriage, I lived with him at Sholapore until the 3rd June, 1890, when I left him and came to Bombay. We have had one chiid, a girl, who was born on the 12th August, 1886. For the past five years, the respondent had been drinking heavily, and during that time had frequently beaten me. On the 25th December, 1886, he came home intoxicated, and struck me about my face, giving me a black eye and several other marks. My ayah was present at the time. It was owing to a dispute about the piano, which he wanted to send away to a friend's house while it was raining. He had struck me before that, but not severely. His sister, Anna Buchanan, stopped with us from April to August, 1888, and during her stay he frequently assaulted me. In the month of May or June, 1888, he was summoned for debt, and coming home early that morning, he woke me up, and said the summons was on my account. We had some words over it, and he struck me about my face and chest with his fist, and hurt me, leaving marks. His sister and the ayah witnessed the assault. He assaulted me again about ten or twelve days after, also leaving marks, and turned us all out of the house. The next night, while his sister and I were lying in bed, he came in with a knife and said he would stab me if I did not go into his room. The knife was taken away by the ayah. Soon after he brought two men to the house, who were very much intoxicated; and he wanted us to go out to them, and as we declined, he struck me on my head and face. I went to Secunderabad on the 21st August on account of his ill-treatment. I returned to Sholapore about the 27th, and he continued to ill-treat me. In December, 1888, I was ill with inflammation of the lungs. He came home one day very late in the evening very intoxicated; pulled me out of my bed, and after abusing me, turned me out of the house at 2 o'clock in the morning. In the early part of 1889, he was again ill from the same cause as before. In October last year, he again struck me, because I went to Hadji with a Mrs. Brown. I came to Bombay in consequence, and he followed me. He asked me to go back and promised never to beat me again. I went back and lived with him. After Mrs. Hopkins had given further details of her ill-treatment by her husband several witnesses were called in corroboration of her statement.

His lordship remarked that the evidence was not very satisfactory although it was sufficient, and granted a decree *nisi* for a divorce, directing that the petitioner should have the custody of the child, and that the respondent should pay her Rs. 25 per month as alimony *pendente lite* from the 1st inst., and also pay the costs of the suit.

MEETING OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, 12 Hummum Street, Mr. Damodhardas Thackersey Mooljee, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

The directors have now the pleasure of submitting their usual annual audited accounts for the year ending 30th June 1890, and from the annexed balance sheet and profit and loss statement, it will be seen that the earnings made during the year amount to Rs. 91,386-11-3. The company made about Rs. 28,580-13-2 as profit for the first six months, and Rs. 62,805-14-1 as profit for the latter six mouths. From this amount is written off the last year's loss of Rs. 36,331-15-3, which leaves a balance of Rs.55,054-12, from which your directors have carried to depreciation fund account Rs. 7,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 48,054-12 for distribution as follows:—To the payment of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per share, which will absorb Rs. 48,000, and the balance to next year's account, Rs. 48-12, making a total of Rs. 48,054-12. At present the mill is working satisfactorily and making good profits. The Companys' yarn and cloth find ready sales in different markets in India and abroad. Your Company's property, including buildings, machinery, shafting gearing, and contents, is insured for Rs. 11,77,000, and cotton, yarn, piece-goods, stores, &c. for Rs. 5,80,000. Your directors regret to inform you that one of their collegues, Mr. Kursondass Hulloo died on the 26th August last. The deceased gentleman had joined the directorate in 1887, and took interest in the deliberations of your board. Messrs. Bomanjee Dinshawjee Petit and Purmanandass Jivandass retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, remarked that the mill continued to work satisfactorily, and that it had made a profit of 35,000 during July and August last.

The directors' report and audited accounts were then approved and adopted. Out of the total profits of about Rs. 91,386-11-3, the loss of Rs. 36,331-15-3, made during the last year, was directed to be written off. Out of the balance of Rs. 55,054-12, Rs. 7,000 were to be carried to depreciation fund account; and out of the sum of Rs. 48,054-12, left for distribution, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per share for the year ending, 30th June, 1890, was declared, payaple on and after the 3rd prox.; while the balance of Rs. 54-12 was carried to next year's account. Mesars. Bomonjee Dinshawjee Petit and Purmanandas Jeevandas, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Framjee Temooljee and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Furdunjee were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 200 each; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit presided. The following report of the Directors for the year ending 30th June, was submitted to the meeting:—

At the last annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders held on the 26th September 1889, your directors had the pleasure to present a satisfactory balance sheet for the official year which closed on the 30th June, 1889, and on the present occasion they are gratified to be able to present accounts showing a still more favourable result for the year ending 30th June, 1890. The net profits earned this year amounts to Gt. Rs. 1,07,567-8-8, making with the balance of Gt. Rs.95-3-9, carried over from last year, Gt. Rs. 1,07,66-12-6. Of this amount Gt. Rs. 24,500 were in March last distributed as an *ad interim* dividend at Gt. Rs. 35 per share, and there now remain Gt. Rs. 83,162-12-6, which the board of directors recommend should be disposed of as follows:—(*a*) To be written on to depreciation account Gt. Rs. 5,000; (*b*) as bonus to certain of the company's employes Gt. Rs. 1,770: (*c*) in payment of a further dividend on 700 shares at Gt. Rs. 28,000; (*d*) balance to be carried forward to next year's profit and loss account Gt. Rs. 3,392-12-6; total Gt. Rs. 83,162-12-6. The shareholders will observe that the profit made this year is greater than that made in any yearsince the commencement, except the year 1883-84, and the distribution proposed above will, it is hoped, meet with their approval. The machinery is kept in a highstate of efficiency—and three new frames have been added to it during the year under report. Besides insuring the machinery, buildings, and yarn and cloth stocks as hitherto, we have deemed it advisable to insure the engine-house, boiler-house, mechanics' shop, &c., also. The total insurance effected is Gt. Rs. 8,92,100 against Gt. Rs. 7,50,100 in previous years. The cotton stock is likewise fully covered by insurances amounting to Gt. Rs. 2,10,000.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report; declaring a dividend of Rs. 40 per share, made payable on or after the 6th October 1889; re-electing Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy as a director of the company; and re-appointing Messrs. Edulji N. Setna and Fudonjee Ardaseer Cursetjee as auditors of the accounts of the company for the current year, and their remuneration to be Rs. 200 each.

The usual vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting terminated.

THE HARVEY SABAPATHY COMPANY LIMITED.

The adjourned eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Harvey Sabapathy Company Limited was held at the registered office of the company No. 15, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay on Saturday, Mr. Ruttansey Mooljee, chairman of the Board of Directors took the chair. The following report was submitted:—

In submitting the usual annual report and audited accounts of the company and statement of profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June 1890, the directors beg to inform the shareholders that as the Company's factory at Camp Wadwan was not paying very well, they thought it advisable to remove the machinery to Bijapore with hopes of showing better results. The Bijapore factory has already earned before 30th June more than the Wadwan iactory did during the whole ofthe season and is expected to do a considerable business before the end of the year, and your directors have no doubt that the factory will prove as profitable as their other factories. The whole of the experses of the removal have been written off to the repairs and renewals account. The directors have also caused one of the two half Presses at Akola to be removed to Ahmednugger, where they expect to do a considerable pressing during the ensuing season. The expenses incurred in removing the Press from Akola to Ahmednugger and putting it up there, have also been transferred to the repairs and renewals account.

The result of the year's pressing shows a decrease of 6,343 bales as compared with that of the previous season. The number of bales marked against Bijapore represents pressing at Bijapore upto 30th June, only. Pressing for the remainder of season will be included in the next year's account.

	1889:90		1888-89	
At Amraotee	14,869	bales.	11,367	bales
,, Akola...........	11,556	,,	17,507	,,
,, Ahmednugger ...	11,354	,,	11,648	,,
,, Wadwan........... ...		,,	6,184	,,
,, Bijapore..............	2,584	,,	...	,,
	40,363 bales		46,706 bales.	

The amount at credit of profit and loss account including the balance of Rs. 2,422-3-5 brought forward from last year is Rs. 36,178-7-11. Out of the amount your directors recommend that a dividend of Rs. 50 per share (*i. e.*, 10 per cent. per annum) free in income tax amounting to Rs. 22,100 be paid to the shareholders of the Company, that Rs. 7,500 be transferred to repairs and renewals account as new boilers have to be furnished to Ahmednugger and Akola factories, that Rs. 2,000 be written off as deterioration of the property at Camp Wadwan and that Rs. 4,000 more as that of the Amraoti and Akola factories leaving a balance of Rs. 578-7-11 to be carried forward to next year's account. The amount of Rs. 5,000 transferred to repairs and renewals account out of last year's profits and Rs. 1,868-15-0 and Rs. 2,495 recovered from insurance companies, for losses by fire on 21st February and 22nd April, at Akola and Ahmednugger respectively, having all been spent in repairs and removing Wadwan machinery to Bijapore and one Akola half press to Ahmednugger, the repairs and renewals account shows an excess in expense of Rs. 1,922-1-11 which has been accounted for in this year's profit and loss account. It was proposed by Mr. Ruttonsey Mooljee and seconded by Mr. Heerjee Assoo that the directors report and audited balance sheet and profit loss account made up to 30th June 1890, having been previously circulated amongst the shareholders be taken as read and are hereby adopted.

Mr. Sadanand Balkrishna proposed and Mr. Premjee Issur seconded that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share free of income tax be declared and be made payable on and after the 22nd inst. to shareholders whose names stand on the register on 20th instant.

Mr. Heerjee Assoo proposed and Mr. Sadanand Balkrishna seconded that Mr. Rutttonsey Mooljee be and is hereby elected a director of the board.

It was proposed by Mr. Luckmidas Bhimjee and seconded by Mr. Heerjee Assoo that Messrs. Sadanand Balkrishna and Moroba Narayan be and are hereby appointed auditors of the Company for the year ending 30th June 1891 and that their remuneration be Rs. 100 per annum each.

Mr. Moroba Narayan proposed and Mr. Wishwanath Dhondoba seconded that the best thanks of the meeting be gived to the chairman, Mr. Ruttonsey Mooljee, for his able conduct in in the chair.

All the resolutions were carried unanimously, and a vote of thanks to the chairman, terminated the proceedings.

THE TROOPSHIP "CROCODILE."

The undernamed officers are expected to arrive here on October 15th in H.M.S. Crocodile at the stations named, on the dates stated, for Bombay:—

From Portsmouth—Embarked on 16th Sept. sailed 17th.—Major W. E. Hilliard, Yorkshire Light Inf.; Major J. M. E. Waddy, 2nd Somerset Light Inf.; Rev. R. F. Collins, Chaplains' Department; Major W. E. M. Rough, 7th Dragoon Guards; Major H. E. C. Kitchener, 1st Cornwall Light Inf.; Second Lieut. A. B. Drummond, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers; Second Lieut. P. T. Horton, 2nd Connaught Rangers; Second Lieut. R. S. Phillips, Yorkshire Light Inf.; Second Lieut. W. C. W. Harrison, 2nd West Yorkshire; Second Lieut. E. P. C. Purchas, 2nd West Yorkshire; Second Lieut. M. Stainforth, 2nd Derbyshire; Second Lieut. F. G. C. Ross, Wiltshire; Surg.-Major C. Seymour, Medical Staff; Surg. W. L. E. White, Medical Staff; Surg. W. C. Thurston, Medical Staff; Lieut. P. C. Eliott-Lockhart, 1st West India Regt.; Second Lieut. G. M. Morris, 2nd Devonshire; Second Lieut. E. B. Barratt, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Second Lieut. G. H. Prevost, 4th King's Royal Rifle Corps; Second Lieut. A. J. Lamson, 4th King's Royal Rifle Corps; Second Lieut. E. C. Wren, 2nd Devonshire; Second Lieut. R. M. Green, 1st Rifle Brigade; Second Lieut. L. H. Baldwin, 2nd Yorkshire Light Inf.; Second Lieut. E. H. Buckle, 2nd Yorkshire Light Inf.

Embarked at Malta.—Major W. P. D. Parrey-Okeden, 4th King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Embarked at Queenstown 18th Sept..—Second Lieut. C. G. G. Ewart, 2nd Royal Warwickshire; Second Lieut. J. E. Martin, 2nd Royal Warwickshire; Second Lieut. E. T. Carwithen, 2nd King's Own Scottish Borderers; Second Lieut. P. R. Robertson, 2nd Scottish Rifles; Second Lieut. L. Combe, 2nd Scottish Rifles; Major H. B. N. Bewicke, 2nd Manchester; Second Lieut. A. O. Lash, 2nd Manchester; Second Lieut.J. E. S. Maclure, 2nd Manchester; Second Lieut. G. C. Rynd, 2nd Manchester; Lieut. R. U. S. Lewin, 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf.; Lieut. G. H. Lambe, 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf.; Second Lieut, T. L. Trethewy, 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf.; Capt. R.M. de Berry, 1st Royal Irish Fusilers; Lieut A. G. B. Smith, 2nd Royal Scottish Fusilers; Lieut. J. H. Gwynne, 1st Royal Welsh Fusilers; Lieut J. A. H. Walford, 1st Royal Welsh Fusilers; Second Lieut. C. E. Willes, 1st Royal Welsh Fusilers; Capt. F. J. Pink, D. S. O., 2nd Royal West Surrey; Lieut. J. A. E. Mac Bean, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusilers; Lieut. C. E. T. Griffith, 2nd Bedford; Capt. E. O. H. Wilkie, 2nd Worcester; Second Lieut. E. S. Laurenson, 1st Connaught Rangers; Second Lieut. W. M. Kennedy, 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusilers; Surg. D. M. Saunders, Medical Staff.

Drafts of troops as follow embark in H.M.S. Crocodile for Bombay (embarkation at Portsmouth, Sept. 16, 1890):—

Medical Staff Corps, Royal Art. (Agra), 2nd batt. Derby Regt., 1st batt. East Surrey Regt., Field Art., 2nd batt. King's Own Scottish Borderers, 70th field batty. Royal Art., 60th field batty. Royal Art., 50th field batty. Royal Art., Royal Art. (Rawul Pindi), 2nd batt. Wiltshire Regt., 2nd batt. Royal West Surrey Regt., 2nd batt. Royal Sussex Regt., 2nd batt. Duke of Connaught's Light Inf., 1st batt. North Lancashire Regt., 2nd batt. Liverpool Regt., 2nd batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 2nd batt. South Wales Borderers, 2nd batt. Highland Light Inf., 2nd batt. Seaforth Highlanders, Madras Barrack Dept., Madras Ordnance Dept., Bengal Commissariat, Madras Ordnance Dept., Bombay Unattached List.

"Not entitled"—14th Hussars, 2nd batt. Yorkshire Regt., 2nd batt. Royal Sussex Regt., 2nd batt. Cheshire Regt., 7th batty. Southern Div. Royal Art., 7th Dragoon Guards, Bengal Unattached List, Madras Ordnance Dept.

The Khalsa College movement has evidently taken firm root in Patiala, observers the Lahore paper. A large public meeting comes off shortly, and a preliminary meeting was held on the 20th. On this occasion, Sirdar Pertap Singh, who, with Bukshi Gunda Singh, K. C. S. I., is displaying great energy in the cause, delivered an eloquent address. He quoted the spontaneous exertions made by the inhabitants of two distant villages on his state, to raise subscriptions for the building fund of the college, as soon as they learnt that the fund was intended to commemorate the Maharaja's accession to power.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 12th SEPTEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Commander W. J. Webber, with the English mails of the 12th September, arrived in harbour at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers:—

From London.

Mr B Stanbury
Rev J Somerville
Mr Priestly
Dr Doylo
Mr E Berrill
2nd Lt A D Raitt
Miss E Rinnards

Sir E Buck
Mr Simmons
Mr G Prussia
Dr Perry
Mr Ashdown
Capt D W Purdon
Mr Hedingham

From Naples.

Mr and Mrs Lindsay
Mr Musteh-ud-Deen

Mr Hartley
Col and Mrs Willoughby

From Venice.

Mr Wernigg
Major Reily

Mr Goldring

From Brindisi.

Mr Sykes
Mr A F Pinhey
Mr J Robinson
Mr and Mrs P B Fry
Mr G R Redfern
Mr A Hill
Mr A W Cruickshank
Mr D G Hatchell
Mr D W Micklejohn
Mr A W Paull
Dr Lethbridge
Mr A F Webster
Mr and Mrs Biggs
Mr F W Eiche
Mr E D Maclagan
Lt R E Grimston
Mr S G Barton
Mr F Egerton
Capt A Beale

Mr G B Patridge
Lord W Beresford
Mr T R J Ward
Capt B Creagh
Mr J S Hewitt
Mr C F Anstead
Major Egerton
Mr H M Frotter
Major Duthey
Dr Sinclair
Mr A R Moodie
Mr W H Thornhill
Lieut Jackson
Friar Meakin
Friar Benzigar
Mr Fonseca
Mr G F Jackson
Mrs Birch
Mr G A Worsopp

From Aden.—Mr W Newman.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

London, Sept 13.

The dock labourers on strike at Southampton on Tuesday assumed such a threatening attitude that the Magistrates deemed it desirable to requisition the military from Portsmouth. Riotous scenes have been enacted. On Wednesday a large gathering of the strikers in the vicinity of the Harbour Board offices endeavoured to induce a body of labourers to leave their work, and matters became so threatening that the soldiers received orders to clear the street at the point of the bayonet. The men at work were protected by soldiers. Pickets of the strikers sought to deter any who might be disposed to seek employment from doing so, and in consequence labourers were conveyed within the dock gates in carriages. However, at a meeting on Thursday night the men decided to resume work on the concession offered a fortnight ago.

The meetings of the British Association were brought to a close on Wednesday. Among the most interesting of the papers read was one by Mr. E. L. K. Gonner on the drawbacks of economic progress, in which he advanced some conclusions not of a hopeful character regarding physical degeneracy, longevity, and the fact of an increasing proportion of the population living in towns. Professor I. L. Lobley read a paper on the origin of gold. Speaking of the surface rocks on the south-east of England, he estimated the deposits of gold they might contain at a hundred millions pounds. In a discussion on pauperism and on the policy of exercising a discrimination between the deserving and undeserving in the giving of public poor relief, one of the speaker's stated that if the pauperism of England could be massed together it would be seen that there are to-day paupers enough to form, in close marching order, four abrest, a procession considerably over a hundred miles in length. At the same time, however, he produced statistics to show that pauperism had greatly decreased during the past fifty years. The association meets again at Cardiff on 19th August next year. In 1892 the Association will visit Edinburgh.

Details are now being received indicating the extent and gravity of the floods on the Continent. While they seem to have proved most destructive in Austria and Hungary, much damage has also resulted from the inundations in Germany and Switzerland. The collapse of the famous bridge known as the Carlsbrucke is confirmed. A telegram from Prague states that it is estimated about 45,000 people have sustained losses, more or less severe, by them. All the papers contain appeals for subscriptions in aid of the sufferers. An Imperial decree was published on Sunday in Vienna authorising the expenditure of two million florins for repairing the damage and relieving the distress caused by the floods. India has also experienced disastrous floods recently.

There is still no prospect of a settlement of the great strike in Australia. The employers seem to stand resolutely by the position they have taken up. Anticipating the action of the Broken Hill Companies the miners on Monday struck work to the number of 9,000. This stoppage has thrown £ 15,000,000 of capital out of work.

Particulars come from Jamaica of a display of cowardice and insubordination on the part of British soldiers such as is of rare occurrence in any of the services of the Queen. It arose out of the circumstances attending the shooting of a sergeant who had threatened to shoot several officers because of the refusal of the latter to permit him to visit his family. Several non-commissioned officers were disrated, and, together with thirty-seven men, were sent to Barbadoes.

The German Emperor gave a dinner on Sunday to the provincial authorities at Glucksburg, Schleswig-Holstein. The Marshall of the Diet, in proposing the health of His Majesty and that of the Empress, praised the Emperor as the protector of peace, and expressed the hope for success in his dealings with internal affairs. The Emperor, in reply, made a patriotic speech, extolling the Empress for her virtues, and describing her as the bond which connected him with that province about all others in the empire. He asked that the people should await the development of legislation on internal affairs, and help him with their loyalty and devotion.

An extraordinary attack on workmen by "roughs" is reported from Berlin. On leaving their work on Tuesday fourteen men who had been engaged on a building in course of construction were attacked by a band of street rowdies, who inflicted severe injuries upon several of their number with knives, a second attack being made upon the van in which they were being conveyed to the hospital. Only one arrest was made. The first of the sailing schooners has arrived at Victoria (British Columbia) from the Behring Sea. It reports that the catch has been a failure. There had been no trouble with American cruisers.

The German military movements have not been unattended with accidents. Through the upsetting of a gun and its carriage, one artilleryman has been killed and two injured.

Two attempts have been made to wreck express train on the New York Central Railroad.

A Canadian paper gives a good account of the Lews crofters who proceeded to Manitoba.

The health of the aged King of Holland is again reported to be causing anxiety.

The Salvadorian army has been reduced to a peace footing.

Obituary.—Capt. E. C. B. Rawlinson, Ben. Ret.; Surg.-Maj. T. Hume, Mad. M.S.; Earl of Resslyn; Canon Lidden; Hon. C. Wood; Maj.-Gen. W. B. Langford; Dr. Maguire; Dr. Leahy; Capt. M'Mickan; Alderman Dennehy; Miss Marianne North.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

EMPIRE OF INDIA.

The statutory meeting of this corporation was held on Sept. 11 at the offices, Lombard-street, London. Lord Thurlow (chairman) congratulated the shareholders upon the success that had attended the formation of the company, the shares offered in this country being fully applied for, while they had now determined to make the issue of the 100,000 shares reserved for India and the East. This issue would be at a premium, and would be made through the house of Finlay, Muir, and Co. The result of the company's operations up to the present time was most satisfactory, and they had honestly earned a good dividend, which less sensitive directors would have had no hesitancy in declaring. They believe the company would prove a great success, and that they would have a splendid field for the operations in India. No resolution was submitted to the meeting, it only being held to comply with the Joint Stock Companies Acts.

INDIAN CONSOLIDATED GOLD.

The first ordinary general meeting of this company was held on Sept. 10 at Winchester House, Old Broad Street. Mr. M. Low, M. P. (chairman), referred to success of the reconstruction scheme, almost all the shares in the new company having been, he said, allotted to the old shareholders. The works at the mines had gone on uninterruptedly during the progress of the reconstruction. At the Wynaad Mine they had raised 2,400 tons of quartz, yielding a little over 445 oz. of gold. From the Colar property for this year up to the end of August the amount raised had been 5331 tons of quartz which had yielded 1,201 oz. of gold. They looked forward with confidence to the future. The only resolution proposed was for the appointment of Mr. James Harris as auditor, which was carried.

The Netherlands-India-Sumatra Tobacco Company state that as a portion of the balance of the 1889 crop has not yet been sold, and the full amount available for distribution in respect to that crop is in consequence not ascertainable at present, they have decided to declare an interim dividend of 5 per cent., tax free, on account of above-mentioned crop.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

(India Office, September 11.)

Civil.

Arrivals Reported in London.

A R Birks (Cov), India, 45, Fall-mall
R W Roberts, India, Messrs Watson and Co, 27, Leadenhall-street.

M Birkbeck, India, 55, Parliament-street
C F G Lester, Bombay, 8, Mandeville place, Manchester-square

Extensions of Leave.

C P Landon, India, 1 week's furlough
M Rattray, India, 4 months on MC
C H Powell (Cov), India, 14 days' furlough and to return
H H Risley (Cov), India, furlough to Dec 20, 1890
A A Wace (Cov), India, 10 days' furlough and to return

J C Mills, India, 6 months on MC
J Andrew (Cov), Madras, 15 days' furlough and to return
C A Smith, Madras, 5 months and 8 days' furlough
F A Spencer, Bombay, 1 month on MC
R R Menneer, Bombay, 12 days' furlough and to return

Permitted to Return.

C M W Brett (Cov), India
E H Walsh (Cov), India
H S Talbot, India
A S Jameson, India
D B Allen (Cov), India
A Gayer, India
Lieut-Col W H Coaker, India
Surgeon C Henderson, India
T Inglis (Cov), India

C E F Bunbury (Cov), India
H R Stuart, India
Lieut-Col E Harvey, India
F W H Yeoman, India
Surgeon D F Dymott, Madras
Surg-Major G L Walker, Madras
Maj-Gen C A Goodfellow Bombay

MILITARY.

Permitted to Remain.

Lieut G J Morris, Bengal SC, till 9th Jan, 1891, PA

Capt J Vans-Agnew, Madras SC, two months

Arrivals Reported in London.

Colonel W H Beckett, Bengal Infantry
Colonel S B Home, Bengal Infantry
Lieut W H Hildebrand, Bengal SC
Surg-Major J E C Ferris, Bengal

Major R T Hawkes, Bengal SC
Surg-Major H Boyd, MD, Bengal
Surg A W D Leahy, Bengal
Lieut A E S Hartigan, Bombay SC

Permitted to Return.

Major S R Rawlinson, Madras SC
Major R S Simpson, Bombay SC
Colonel A P Palmer, CB, Bengal SC
Lieut A Hamilton, Bengal SC
Lieut R H Ewart, Bengal SC
Lieut-Gen W Galbraith, CB, Bombay District Staff
Lieut O W Carey, Bengal SC

Major A C Brace, Bengal RE
Lieut-Col G F Young, Bengal SC
Lieut H J Jones, Bengal SC
Lieut-Col R Bartholomew, Bengal Cav
Lieut C Jackson, Bengal SC
Col G C Sartorius, CB, Bombay SC
Lieut A B H Drew, Bengal SC

JOINT DISEASE.

All forms of consumption are included under the term "tuberculosis," wherein a tubercle or aggregation of tubercles is to be found in the stage of deposition, softening or hardening in the lungs. The tubercle is accompanied by the bacilli (or germs) of Koch. The three most frequent bone-diseases of children are spine-disease, hip-disease and white-swelling, and all of these are simply and absolutely consumption or tuberculosis affecting one or more of the bones of the spine, hip, or knee. Attention has been called to the similarity between chronic inflammatory lesions in the cancellous (or less dense) structure of bone and like lesions in the structural tissue of the lung.

"The clinical histories of the two diseases," writes Dr. V. P. Gibney, in an able article, "are very nearly identical. Both have exacerbations, both may have long periods of remission. The interpretation of these exacerbations is pathologically as follows:—A small inflammatory focus extends by continuity, in the case of bone, to the cartilaginous covering, and we have an increase of what are known as constitutional symptoms, and aggravation of the muscular spasm about the jointe in the case of lung desease, a rise of temperature, some distress in the respiratory symptoms, and an increase of the constitutional manifestations. If the inflammation extends beyond homologous (or like) tissue, we have what is known as inflammation by contiguity; and in case of bone, the cartilage and synovial membrane are invaded, giving rise to true joint symptoms, and there may or may not be effusion into the joint. In the case of the lungs we have the pleura invaded, and there may or may not be effusion. As the inflammation subsidesn the *symptoms* in the two cases abate."

Those whose children have a tendency to joint-troubles will be most interested in the treatment, though of course the care of such serious diseases naturally rests with the Surgeon. Dr. V. P. Gibney, who is a high American authority on joint affections, says: "Believing as I do in the tuberculous nature of the majority of these lesions, I have come to look upon a change of air or climate as exceedingly important. The [illegible] come when we shall feel that it is as important [illegible] our 'bone cases' to the mountains, or to other health-resorts, as it is our pulmonary patients. . . . The facilities for travel at present are so great that the patient can return at proper times for the adjustment of a new splint or the repair of an old one. A change of climate can thus be easily obtained, and the general good of the patient enhanced." If there is one thing more than another which hinders the progress of tubercle, it is a clear, pure, uniform air.

In the way of foods the treatment of joint disease is the same as of lung disease. The best food is cod liver oil, and other forms of oil. Times out of number have we recommended in these columns the oil expressed from the livers of the fresh-caught Norwegian cod [illegible] consumption. In no less measured terms do we advise it in joint diseases in children. No food is more [illegible] ed when all the processes of nutrition are excercising [illegible] growth than oil, and no food yields so mu[illegible] The oil from the cod's liver is unrivalled in di[illegible] and its value is beyond dispute. A dessert-[illegible] the Kepler Solution either in winter or summ[illegible] be given in every case of joint disease, with[illegible] three times a day.

LANOLINE.

Lanoline is a substance extracted from th[illegible] tained in the wool of sheep, and purified. [illegible] Liebreich, of the University of Berlin, the d[illegible] of chloral, says that "wool-fat was used in th[illegible] Herodotus under the name of Œsypus." Di[illegible] describes the preparation of œsypus from w[illegible] his description is reproduced in most of the [illegible] copœias published up to the eighteenth cent[illegible] was also used by the ancients as a cosmetic, [illegible] mentions in his "Ars Amatoria," that the [illegible] ladies anointed their faces and skin with [illegible] brought from Athens. Ordinary soaps ofte[illegible] pimples, blotches and sores on the face, and [illegible] eruptions already formed from healing. They [illegible] the fat and dry the skin, so that this tissue [illegible] hard, inelastic and rough, and loses its natural [illegible] Lanoline Soap, on the other hand, containin[illegible] does the natural fat of the skin, is acknowled[illegible] dermatologists to be the very best preservativ[illegible] tissue, restoring its soft, pliable and elastic natu[illegible] healthful surface.

Lanoline has also been acknowledged by the [illegible] authorities as a hair preservative. Hair can no [illegible] be regarded as an effete and dead tissue, but i[illegible] tain, though limited, sense, an organ capable of e[illegible] tion. During its growth it can elaborate a ch[illegible] ine fat compatible with water, and it is this [illegible] maintains the hair lustrous and soft without [illegible] ness. Lanoline Pomade, since its introductio[illegible] been recommended by the profession as a [illegible] unguent for preserving the hair. "The fatty [illegible] produced by the decomposition of oils and fa[illegible] peculiarly injurious, and it is to be feared th[illegible] existence of such in many of the ordinary poma[illegible] only concealed by the perfume."—(*Jamieson.*)

Lord Lansdowne obliged was to postpone [illegible] intended visit to Mashobra at the end of last w[illegible] His Excellency has had several attacks of fever [illegible] the beginning of the rains, but it is hoped tha[illegible] cold-weather tour through Rajputana will grea[illegible] benefit his health.

On the 14th instant Mr. Richard Swa[illegible] twenty years ago, went to a picnic at the la[illegible] near Rangoon. He was seated on the gunwale of [illegible] boat and, overbalancing himself, fell into the w[illegible] sinking in a few seconds, before assistance could [illegible] given him. The body was found and buried [illegible] next day.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure, [illegible] and Emollient:—This essentially complexion soap [illegible] most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially w[illegible] the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened [illegible] exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and he[illegible] has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, [illegible] is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury [illegible] the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents: [illegible] Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

According to the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* the "hearty manner" in which the German Emperor recently drank to the health of Archduke Charles Stephen and the prosperity of the Austro-Hungarian Navy has given much satisfaction in the Austrian capital. The *Fremdenblatt* says that these toasts have given eloquent expression to the intimate alliance of the two Empires, the cordial friendship existing between their ruling Houses, and the feelings of good fellowship and brotherhood-in-arms by which their armies and navies are united. The *Novoe Vremya*, however, goes out of its way to remark that Russia can afford to look with indifference at the gratification which must have been caused in Austria by the Emperor William's toast at Gravenstein, for Russian politicians are fully satisfied that a compromise with Austria on the Bulgarian question would be not only superfluous, but disadvantageous to Russia. In any case, adds the St. Petersburg organ suggestively, before there can be any question of a compromise it must be seen what turn the interior complications in Austria will take. By this time the world is fully aware of the important role which "interior complications" play in Russia's foreign policy, but if statesmen at St. Petersburg really mean to abstain from reopening the Eastern question till the interior situation of Austria should have become such as to favour their action, then all that can be said is that Europe has a prospect of prolonged peace before it.

From the same point of view the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* thinks the result of the elections in Bulgaria (which took place on Sept. 7) must be considered as highly satisfactory, proving as it does once more that all efforts to create interior complications in that principality have siynally failed. By returning an overwhelming Government majority the Bulgarian people have again declared that they will have nothing to do with political adventurers, and mean to continue their unostentatious work of practical reforms and economic consolidation so successfully inaugurated by Prince Ferdinand. In Sofia itself electoral opinion was almost unanimous. Out of 2,250 votes the three Opposition candidates, Popoff, Radoslavoff, and Karaveloff, polled amongst them only 173 votes. The provincial elections, so far as their results are known, have been equally favourable to the cause of order. About 250 out of 295 Deputies are declared followers of M. Stambouloff, while most of the remainder, although not agreeing with the Prime Minister on every point, are friendly to the existing state of affairs. The real Opposition secured only a very few seats. The successful candidates include about thirty Turks and two Greeks. All the Cabinate Ministers were elected as well as MM. Stoiloff and Stransky, whose candidature was approved by the Government. Reports from the Provinces state that the polling took place in perfect order throughout the whole principality.

The *Times* Vienna correspondent states that the fact that the Emperor of Austria has conferred a high distinction (the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen) on Count Nigra, the Italian Ambassador in Vienna, is considered in the Austrian capital as a sign that the friendly relations existing between Italy and Austria-Hungary have in no wise suffered by recent events. It is, says the *Nimzet*, the strongest dementi to the report that the Italian Government have lodged a protest against the measures which the Vienna Cabinet has *found itself* compelled *to* adopt against the Irredentist societies. A Reuter's telegram from Rome, however, states that Signor Imbriani has given notice to the President of the Chamber of an interpellation on what the Radical Deputy describes as the outrages committed by Austria upon Italy and the subserviency which the Italian Government has shown to the Austrian authorities in taking repressive measures against certain societies at home.

Writing from Venice on Sept. 8, a correspondent of the *Times* inclines to the opinion that all the trouble that has grown out of *the question* of the visit of the French fleet to Spezia, is due to the "rancorous, insulting, and utterly unjustifiable tone" adopted by the French press when the visit was suggested. It has been made to appear by the French press that the high grace of the proposed visit is in the making of it, and that the receiving of it is a matter of course which the King is bound to, nolens volens.

THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

On Friday (5th inst.) the troops engaged in the German Manœuvres engaged in a great sham fight near Flensburg, in the presence of the Emperor and Empress, Prince Henry, and Count von Moltke. His Majesty praised the Hanseatic and Thuringian Brigades and the Hanoverian Hussars for their conduct in the field. The operations were of an interesting character, it being the object of the attacking corps to force a hostile skeleton army in an easterly direction towards Sandewitt.

On Saturday the German Emperor and Empress witnessed an engagement between the evolutionary squadron and an imaginary enemy near Flensburg. The Emperor himself, it is said, had devised the plan of the operations, and at a banquet given by te Emperor and Empress at Gravenstein to the principal officers of the fleet. His Majesty expressed his satisfaction at the proficiency displayed by the fleet, which he felt convinced would prove equal to the most trying work that circumstances might impose, and would acquit itself to his satisfaction for the welfare and glory of the Fatherland. Responding to the toast, Admiral won de Goltz assured the Emperor that he would always find in the navy a weapon ready to his hand in every energency.

On Sunday morning Divine service was celebrated in the open air on the Herzogshugel, which was attended by four thousand soldiers. The Emp[illegible]ror left for Glucksburg after the march past of [illegible] the troops.

The manœuvres in Schles[illegible]wig-Holstein on Monday afforded a brilliant [illegible] spectacle. The invaders, covered [illegible] from their heavy ironclads, effected a landing from the island of Alsen, and centred their attack on the heights of Duppel. The position of the defending force was a strong one, however, and would probably not have been taken but for the heavy fire from the enemy's ironclads and the large reinforcements of seamen and marines which were landed.

On Tuesday the troops which had stormed Duppe on the previous day endeavoured to capture Flensburg, but without success. Important experiments were carried out with the smokeless powder, and also with the new cartridge and wad.

The manœuvres of the corps closed on Sept. 10 with the brilliant recapture of the Duppel heights by the 17th Division, which had been reinforced by the Empress's Fusilier Regiment, and had selected a line of flank attack secure from the fire of the fleet. The troops were all in motion before 3 a.m., and the Emperor was on the field soon [illegible]er 4. By 6 o'clock the heights were occupied. All the [illegible]llery of the 18th Division, rushing towards its [illegible]atened wing, showered shrapnel and case shot on its assailants, but unavailingly. It was during this enforced retirement of some of their batteries that a gun, in its slanting career down a stubble slope, was overturned, killing one of the gunners on the spot and breaking the limbs of two others. Several other serious accidents were also reported. After the engagement the Emperor bestowed honours upon several officers.

The German Empress left Schloss Gravenstein on Tuesday on her return to Potsdam. In commemoration of Her Majesty's visit to the Schleswig manœuvres, and in honour of the ancestral connection of the Empress's family with the Duchies, the Emperor has conferred on her Majesty the title of Honorary Colonel of the 86th Schleswig-Holstein Regiment.

THE GERMAN COLONIES.

Dr. Rosset, a native of Baden, and well known as an explorer of Indo-China, is about to head a large expedition to Lake Nyassa.

The cable between Zanzibar and Bagamoyo, which is being laid by the British East and South African Telegraph Company, is to be rented by Germany, and worked by German officials.

Major von Wismann, the Imperial Commissioner for German East Africa, who was entertained at a dinner at Hamburg on Monday night, leaves thisweek for London, where he is going to order a steamer to promote German commerce on the Victoria Nyanza. Herr Krupp has subscribed 10,000 and Count Arnim 5000 marks to the Carl Peters Fund for the building of the steamer for Lake Victoria. About 40,000 marks (writes the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*) have been altogether collected; but about 20[illegible] marks are needed if she is to be as Major Wissmann requires much larger than those on the Upper Congo. Major Wismann also wishes to have steamers on Lakes Tanganyika and Nyassa, [illegible] possible, superior to English ones. [illegible]ding to a Reuter's telegram from Hamburg, however, which quotes a statement in the 'Borsenhalle,' the total amount received for the construction of the steamer on the Victoria Nyanza has been increased to 70,000 marks by subscriptions collected on the Bourse on Sept. 9. The journal adds that, "as subscriptions have also been raised in other towns in Germany, the acquisition of the steamer, the cost of which, including transport, is estimated at 150,000 marks, is regarded as assured."

BOULANGISM AND ITS DEVELOPMENTS.

Despite reports to the contrary, it appears that the threatened duel between MM. Rochefort and Thiebaud, in consequence of M. Rochefort's comments on M. Thiebaud's share in bringing about an interview between General Boulanger and Prince Napoleon, was [illegible] the point of being fought on the Dutch-Belgian fron[illegible] but was stopped by the Belgian gen[illegible]llowing day, however, the adversaries [illegible]ion of meeting one another at La Olinge, on the Dutch frontier. M. Rochefort is described as having rushed upon and "run round" his adversary in most furious fashion, M. Thieband receiving a thrust in the thigh, a cut on the cheek, and a violent flat blow across the forehead. The doctors then stopped the fight, which lastad some ten or twelve minutes, and M. Thiebaud returned to Brussels. On Sunday another duel was fought between M. Mermeix and M. Labruyere. In this encounter it appears that during the first pass of arms one of M. Mermeix's seconds cried out, mistakenly, "M. Labruyere, you are touched," upon which another second gave the order to drop swords. M. Labruyere immediately dropped his sword, when his adversary, with a lunge forward, wounded him rather deeply in the hand. "Sir," exclaimed M. Labruyere, "you have wounded a man off his guard after orders to stop. You are a scoundrel!" An angry discussion arose among the seconds, and it seemed as if the affair would degenerate into a six-cornered duel. M. Mermeix explained, which was undoubtedly the case, that he had acted quite unintentionally, having heard the order when too late to arrest his movement. M. Labruyere, however, insisted on taking up the swords again, but the witnesses would not allow this. M. Labruyere, looking round at M. Mermeix over his shoulder, taunted him, and finished by saying that the affair was only postponed. The duel was arranged in consequence of the recent article in the *Gil Blas*, referring in insulting terms to M. Mermeix. M. de Labruyere has published a card, charging his adversary with foul play. Under the circumstances M. Castelin, of the *Cocarde*, with whom a duel with M. Mermeix had been arranged, is advised by his second that he must decline to meet M. Mermeix. It is further reported that, in consequence of the refusal of several gentlemen challenged by M. Mermeix to fight with him, on account of his conduct in the affray with M. de Labruyere, a jury of honour is to be appointed to decide whether M. Mermeix acted fairly or not. It is rumoured that M. Mermeix will be prosecuted for duelling.

General Boulanger has written a letter to one of his supporters in Paris, in which he says the proceedings of his enemies cannot affect him, and public contempt will soon dispose of them. One of the latest articles on Boulangism ascribes to the Comte and Comtesse de Paris, and especially to the lady, the friendliness of the Royalist party towards General Boulanger, which is said to have been against the advice of the surviving sons of Louis Philippe.

M. Mermeix has declared that he will take no further notice of any attacks upon him, and that he will not seek any more encounters. In a further instalment of the "revelations" he describes the circumstances under which the Duchesse d'Uzes gave General Boulanger 3,000,000fr. for the advancement of the cause. The Duchesse d'Uzes has told a representative of a Paris paper that she provided General Boulanger with the sum mentioned—£120,000—for his election and other expenses. The money was to be repaid when the Monarchy was re-established; but she had received neither an acknowledgment nor a bill, endorsed by the Royalist Committee. The Duchesse expressed her inability to understand General Boulanger. She thought he had had several good opportunities for action, and had thrown them away.

The "revelations" brought out by M. Mermeix have led to other exposures. Nothing, however, has approached, from a sensational point of view, the assertion just made by M. Drumont, the champion of anti-Semitism, that the Comte de Paris has in his possession a letter in which General Boulanger proposed the restoration of the Monarchy on three conditions—that he should be promoted to the rank of marshal, created a duke, and should receive an annual allowance of £8000 (200,000 francs). The Boulangist deputies are now called upon to resign their seats in the Chamber, as the expenses of their elections were at least partially defrayed out of funds derived from the enemies of the Republic. M. Auguste Vacquerie is curious to see how many of them will *follow* the example of M. Naquet, and how many of them will prefer to remain *les clus of the* Duchesse d'Uzes. It appears from M. Drumont that the Jewish banker who found the 200,000 francs for the electioneering expenses in the Nord department was Baron Hirsch. The Boulangists were at their wits' end, and the Comte de Paris was in Spain. A Royalist hit upon the idea of calling on the Baron, saying that he preferred him to Baron Rothschild, who was a man of purely commercial transactions. Baron Hirsch immediately handed over 200,000 francs, and declined to take a receipt. Even the letter of thanks which the Royalist nobleman felt bound to send was returned, in fragments.

The *Paris* announces a series of revelations in its columns establishing the guilt of the Royalist party. It means to prove that Baron de Mackau, the Marquis de Breteuil, Comte de Mun, and Senator Bocher became the ringleaders of a conspiracy in which they got General Boulanger to appear to act the part of the man of straw. The paper makes bold to promise that everyone will see that M. M. Laguerre, Naquet, and Deroulede were only puppets set dancing by the agents of the Comte de Paris, and that Baron de Mackau corrected the drafts of General Boulanger's manifestoes. It is now asked whether there are not ample grounds for trying the heads of the Royalist party before the High Court. This [illegible] would be the best way, it is suggested, for the Government to make plain to the country how lo[illegible] the Royalist party is to the principle of honou[illegible] on which the Comte de Chambord took his stand, and how unscrupulous it is as to its methods.

THE RUSSIAN MANŒUVRES.

The Russian military manœuvres commenced near Lutsk on Sept. 8, the Emperor and Empress, the Heir-Apparent, and Grand Duke Vladimir, the Ministers of War, the Household, and the Staff being present. This is the first time that such a large force as 150,000 men has been mobilised on the peace establishment, and manœuvred in the form of two hostile armies. The theatre of the manœuvres is a triangle between Lutsk, Dubno, and Rovno, forty miles across. Lutsk is twenty-five or thirty miles from the Austrian frontier. The grand Duke Nicholas, the chief umpire, has thirty-five umpires under him assisted by officers of the General Staff. The hero of the passages of the Danube, General Dragomiroff, commands the defensive force, while the attacking force under General Gourko, the hero of the passage of the Balkans, has already been three days on the march, part of it coming from the Warsaw district. A St. Petersburg correspondent states that the umpires are not to allow the troops to march more than twenty miles a day for infantry or thirty three miles for cavalry. The defences by the army of Volhynia will centre at a passage through the river Styr. Here, after two days' cavalry reconnaissances and skirmishes, two pitched battles will be fought at two corners of the triangle, at Lutsk, on the Styr, and Dubno, on a small tributary of the Ikva. The attacking force will then try to seize the railway junction at Rovno, where the final conflict will take place.

A leading Russian journal makes the singular declaration that the manœuvres need cause no uneasiness in the political world.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* states that when the Czar entered Rovno on Monday (Sept. 8) the inhabitants of the houses along the line of route taken by the Imperial party were forbidden to leave their houses or to open their windows.

THE INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

The International Agricultural Congress at Vienna, after two days' debate in the Economical Section, has passed a resolution in favour of a Central European Customs League, to include all European countries except Russia and England, and to have a twofold frontier one against those excluded from the League, the other as between the separate countries within the League, with differential duties for the outsiders. The Section elected an International Agitation Committee, which is to make preparations for a meeting of the Congress for a thorough discussion of the question. Only the Bohemian and Hungarian agriculturists are, however, really in favour of such a League. The Germans in the debate made reservations, annihilating the effect of the resolution, while the French representative declared his country will terminate all treaties, but will seek to profit by every advantage Germany may derive from the formation of such a league, or from treaties with other Powers, by application of Article Eleven in the Frankfort Treaty. The abovementionod resolution was, indeed (adds the *Standard's* correspondent), passed chiefly by the Austrian and Hungarians, just as was a similar resolution of the congress held in 1885 at [illegible]. The sections of the congress completed their labours on Sept. [illegible], and the final meeting of the full congress was held afterwards, his Excellency Count Kinsky in the chair. The congress was in every way a conspicuous success, and has undoubtedly done much to bring about co-operation amongst the scientific workers and practical agriculturists in different countries. It has been resolved to hold the next International Congress at the Hague.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

Rain has ceased to fall in the Austrian Empire, and the waters have consequently been falling almost as rapidly they rose. The cities of Prague, Budweis, Linz, and many others, which on Friday seemed doomed to destruction, are now safe. In the case of Vienna and many towns lower down the Danube, where the river had been rising considerably, a favourable change has commenced. At the same time, there are still in Vienna over two hundred houses with several feet of water in the cellars, while near the Danube some fifty houses have been rendered uninhabitable. The Freuddenau racecourse, being on low ground, was only freed from water on the 10th inst., and there is now some likelihood of races being held there on Sunday next.

There has been considerable loss of life in all the inundated districts, and the rivers are constantly bringing down fresh bodies. Moreover, the damage to property, houses, gardens, fields, and forests in Austria alone is estimated at the lowest at nearly five millions sterling. In order to relieve the most pressing distress, an order in Council has been published, placing a sum of two million florins at the disposal of the Administration for the provinces of Bohemia, Silesia, Upper and Lower Austria, and Vorarlberg. A public subscription has also been opened which the Emperor has headed with a donation of 10,000fl. for the sufferers in Prague, and 5,000fl. for those in Vorarlberg. In all the towns visited by the inundations the distress is very great. In Prague, for instance, the price of provisions has risen fifty to a hundred per cent. Official investigation has shown that many persons could get nothing whatever to eat for two days, although in that city the military bakeries alone turned out 6,000 large loaves a day. While Austria has thus suffered enormous losses through water, Hungary has to deplore equally serious losses through fire. The insurance companies have during August paid no less than 3,5000,000fl.; while the non-insured property consumed by the flames during the same months is estimated at 7,000,000fl.

The Grand-Duchess of Baden, who went on a visit to the schools at Mersemburg, on Friday, had to stay there all night, being prevented by the floods from returning from the Island of Mainau till next day, when the bridge to the island, which the flood and storm had greatly injured, was temporarily repaired. The Moselle has also ceased to rise. The Upper Rhine, too, is slowly abating; but the Middle Rhine is again rising, owing to the rapid swelling of the Neckar and other tributaries. The banks of the Rhine between Mannheim, Worms, and thence down the stream are under water. The Elbe is still considerably above its normal height.

LABOUR AND WAGES.

STRIKE RIOTS IN SOUTHAMPTON.

A serious strike of dockers commenced at Southampton on Monday (Sept. 8), and extended to the seamen and firemen, and to the coal, corn, and general porters, with the result that the trade of the port was completely paralysed. The cause of the strike was the refusal of the masters to recognise the Dockers' Union, and the fact that while the Dock Company had consented to give the rate of 6d. by day and 7d. by a night they were taking on permanent hands at a guinea a week. Pickets were posted on the roadway between the railway and the docks to prevent trains passing. The driver, from a Dock Company's engine who attempted to cross the road, was pulled off and his locomotive backed into the station. As the result of an interview between the Watch Committee and the representatives of the strikers, the latter agreed to allow the mails and the passengers for American liners to pass into the docks, the Mayor undertaking that no non-unionists should enter the docks on Monday night. Steamers with perishable cargoes could not be unloaded.

On Tuesday the strike assumed serious proportions. The dockers, and those associated with them, refused to allow any provisions to be taken into the docks, and stopped all railway traffic except that for the Isle of Wight. *In the afternoon the Mayor telegraphed for* military assistance, and two hundred and fifty men of the Yorkshire Regiment were despatched from Gosport. The soldiers soon cleared Canute-road, close to the railway station, which had been held by the mob. Later on fire engines were brought out, and water thrown on the people, causing many to disperse. Late at night an attack was made on the Mayor's business establishment, the windows of which were smashed. The Riot Act was read twice, and the troops fixed *bayonets and cleared the streets*, not, however, until two or three people were wounded. The crowd attacked the soldiers with stones, and Lieut. Abercrombie had the bridge of his nose broken, and was conveyed to the South-Western Hotel, and two privates were carried away injured. Mr. Cunninghame Graham, M.P., and Mr. Michael Davitt have been telegraphed to by the strike leaders for assistance. On Wednesday the strike developed to such an extent that the officer in charge of the military already in the town telegraphed for more troops. A further detachment of 250 officers and men of the Yorkshire Light Infantry soon after arrived. During the evening, as the crowds would not disperse, the soldiers charged with fixed bayonets, and in this way the streets were cleared. An attempt of the strikers to intercept incoming vessels, and induce their crews to join in the strike, was frustrated by the Admiralty sanctioning the employment of naval patrols from her Majesty's ship Invincible, and by sending two gun-boats into Southampton Water. The employers issued a manifesto inviting the men to resume work, but declining to employ union workmen only.

There was no attempt at rioting at Southampton yesterday, and the military, with the exception of a few men guarding the Mayor's private residence, were confined to their temporary quarters in the docks. The masters had a meeting, again resolved not to recognise the Union. At five o'clock the representatives of the men met, and a resolution was passed, by eleven votes to five, recommending the dockers to return to work on the terms agreed to a fortnight since—on the basis, that is, of the concession of one penny per hour, without any stipulation as to the recognition of the Union; but at a mass meeting in the evening it was resolved to postpone any decision on the point until to-day. Mr. John Burns arrived in the town last night. It is stated by officials of the London Union that the strike was begun, not only without the authority, but against the advice, of the Executive of that Union.

The Southampton magistrates were engaged for several hours yesterday investigating charges arising out of the riots. One man was sent to gaol for three months for intimidating and threatening a shipwright who would not leave his employment. Another was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for assaulting a coal merchant, named Beavis; while a third was committed for trial for inciting the mob to set fire to certain premises. Several men were remanded, bail being refused, on a charge of riotously assembling together to the terror of the public.

THE SHIPPING FEDERATION.

The adhesions to the newly-formed Shipping Federation, which have come to hand since the conference held on the 2nd inst., show that the federation may be regarded as embracing almost the whole of the shipping interests of the United Kingdom. It is expected (writes a correspondent of the *Times*) that the example set by the shipowners of the United Kingdom will, in course of time, be followed by shipowners in Australia and throughout the whole of our colonial possessions, more or less. In view, therefore, of the vast extent of the support which the movement may and doubtless will thus receive, it is more especially important that the objects the federation has in view should be clearly understood. On this point we cannot do better than give the second of the resolutions adopted by the conference at which the formation of the federation was agreed upon. This resolution is as follows:—

That the objects of the federation are—(*a*) To deal with labour questions of all kinds, including conferences with labour organisations. (*b*) Indemnity to shipowners whose vessels are detained by the authority or in consequence of the measures taken by the federation. (*c*) Legal proceedings where necessary in important test cases within the objects of the association, but not for ordinary breaches of discipline, &c. (*d*) The protection of the officers, crews, or servants of shipowners against intimidation on the part of trades organisations or their members. (*e*) Proposed legislation affecting shipowners. (*f*) Counteracting the effects of agitations against the shipping interest, and to deal with cases of conspiracy.

In order to attain these aims there will be, first of all, central offices in London, to be kept in touch with everything that is going on in any part of the kingdom, or, indeed, of the Empire, affecting the interests which the federation is to protect. Then there will be local committees and officers at each outport, empowered [illegible] may there arise on the spot with any diff[illegible] of a vessel should suddenly [illegible] their intention to strike unless a certain [illegible] joined their union (and many such instances have been occurring of late), the captain, instead of feeling himself at the mercy of his crew and compelling the officer in question either to join the union or leave the ship, would appeal to the local federation committee, which would either engage non-unionist men—at a higher wage, if necessary, than would be paid to the unionists going on strike—or would arrange for the ship to be laid up for a time, the owners being indemnified out of the funds which the federation will raise by means of a levy on the tonnage of its members. Considering that a levy of a single penny even on 5,000,000 tons (and the federation will represent much more than this, independently of affiliated associations at home and abroad) would produce over £20,000, the financial possibilities of these funds should be clearly apparent. Still, the motto of the federation, like that of our Volunteers, is essentially one of "Defence, not defiance," and the unions are to have no cause to fear as long as they do not propose conditions to which it will be impossible for the shipowners to submit.

MAJOR WISSMANN AND THE MISSIONARIES.

Major von Wissmann, who recently accused the English missionaries in Africa of "political agitation," has written the following attempt to justify his charges:—"I ascribe it to the influence of the Scotch Missions on the Nyassa alone that the southern frontiers of our East African possessions have been shifted further northwards than we wished, and that we have a common frontier in the south with English territories, and not with Portuguese, as we once expected. It is due solely to the Scottish Mission at Blantyre, on the Shire, and to the African Lakes Company—which *nota bene*, is quite independent of the former—that England has advanced a claim to the territories on our southern frontier which the Anglo-German Treaty recently allotted to her. The Scotch Mission probably founded and maintained the said commercial company in order to have a worldly factor which could cause the appointment of an English consul. Many years ago this consul had his seat on the Shire in the midst of a territory claimed by the Portuguese, hundreds of miles from the coast, and could not protect his clients in case of need. The worldly foster-child of the Scotch Mission also proved strong enough to fight successfully both against the natives on the Shire, and afterwards against the Arabs on the Nyassa. Is not that a political part for a Protestant Mission to play?"

As regards Uganda, Major Wissmann says that every person concerned knows how the missions of both connections actually held the helm of affairs there, and after Mwanga's success, settled by long negotiations that the Katekion, the King's Prime Minister, had to be a Protestant Christian. As to the deceased engineer, Mr. Mackay, who was long at the head of the Uganda Mission, Major Wissmann says:—"I accidentally got proofs that he was to be induced to conclude treaties with chiefs for England, even south of Lake Nyanza, in order, if possible, to keep us away from it." He calls this also political agitation, and he only acquits the university and the German Protestant missions of such action, and advices the Protestant Mission to work more hand in hand, in order to achieve results as great as those of the Catholic missions.

Colonel Euan-Smith, the British Consul General at Zanzibar, on Sept. 9 presented the silver medal of the Geographical Society to a number of Mr. H. M. Stanley's followers in his late expedition.

It was Consul C. S. Smith, of Mombasa, and not Colonel Euan-Smith, who left Zanzibar on Sept. 3 for England for the benefit of his health.

The telegraph cable from Zanzibar to Dar-es-Salaam was completed on Sept. 10.

News received that the German steamer Reichstag, which grounded at Dar-es-Salaam, has been successfully floated again.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* writes on Sept. 7:—Dr. Peters has been making various statements at Munich mostly disparaging to the English, which impels the *Vossische* to warn the German Anglophobes "against wantonly stirring up in Africa the war they have failed to kindle in Europe." Herr Krupp has subscribed 10,000 and Count Arnim 5,000 marks to the Karl Peters Fund for the building of a steamer for Lake Victoria. All the other subscriptions together do not much exceed a hundred pounds.

Dr. Rosset, a native of Baden, and well known as an explorer of Indo-China, is about to head a large expedition to Lake Nyassa. A telegram from Aden asserts that Mr. Thompson, an official of the British East African Company, forcibly removed the German flag, at Kimbo, a place in the territory of the German East African Company, in Vitu, on Aug. 16.

The same correspondent writes on Sept. 9:—About forty thousand marks have already been collected for the German steamer on Lake Victoria, but about two hundred thousand marks are needed if she is to be, as Major Wissmann requires, much larger than those on the Upper Congo. Major Wissmann also wishes to have steamers on lakes Tanganyika and Nyassa, all, if possible, superior to English ones, in order to cope with English *competition in that region. This he has* openly avowed at Bremen and Hamburg, where he has been canvassing for subscriptions, which are said to have come in readily. He added:—"German East Africa has not merely one coast, but two—an eastern and a western, the latter formed by the three lakes, Victoria, Tanganyika, and Nyassa, which separate us from the immense territories belonging to the Congo Free State and England. After securing the sea coast, the next most important task is to secure this western coast, for it is the basis of all commerce with the inland countries and of the caravan trade from the interior to German East Africa. The most important lake is the Victoria, which also washes the most fertile portion of the German territory. You have all, perhaps, read that England is making efforts to put a steamer on the lake in order to be ahead of us in the command of the shores of the lake, and in gaining influence there. I am firmly convinced that we must exert ourselves in order to be first in the field, or should this be impossible, which I do not believe, to be at least on equal terms."

ITALY IN THE RED SEA.

The *Corriere di Napoli*, a journal which takes a special interest in the Italian colony in Africa and attacks Signor Crispi savagely for not extending its boundaries in disregard of all other interests, has several times asserted that the Protectorate had been extended to the country commanding Kassala—assertions always denied by the *Riforma*. The *Corriere* in a late number published the formal announcement of the negotiation of African treaties from its Rome correspondent as follows:—

In confirmation of the news sent you of the new Protectorate conceded to Italy by the Hadendowa tribes bordering on Kassala, I am able to give you the following particulars. The same day that the treaty of alliance with the Hadendowas was signed at Biscia, another treaty was signed with the Halenga tribe, which is between the Hadendowas of the centre and the river Chor el Giscia, which, scarcely eight kilometres to the north of Gallabad, empties into the Atbara, one of the affluents of the Nile from the right. There are also negotiations in a forward state for an alliance with the tribe of the Atbari. After this we leave the official journals to continue to deny even being official. A good excuse is necessary to take from the Government a credit which we accord it with a lively satisfaction. But formerly the official journals, when Italy had the power of taking whatever pleased her without other danger than a declaration of war by the *Times*, maintained that there were reasons, geographical and political, which prevented any step towards the Eastern Soudan.

In the same journal there is a report of a long interview with General Orero, from which it appears that the General and the *Corriere* seem to be of the opinion that if he trampled on the toes of England and Egypt often enough and boldly enough, England would have accepted the *fait accompli*, and allowed Italy to take possession of Kassala.

The facts seem to be that the military authorities of the Red Sea have decided to try how much they can step on the toes of their neighbours without a renewal of the "thus far" which was necessary when they were working towards Suakin. The treaties announced are really made, although the Italian Government denies that anything of the kind is being done, and promises to maintain the *status quo* until a proper delimitation can be negotiated. There is, no doubt, a determination on the part of certain officials to push matters as far as they can, in the belief that England will ignore the results, and my own conviction is that Signor Crispi is not entirely ignorant of the move or of its probable and desired consequences. To suppose the contrary would be to consider him a very ill-informed head of the Government. Considering the extremely friendly dispositon of England towards Italy, and the negotiations entered upon, it would seem that it would make matters smoother all round if the military authorities, including the *Corriere*, were to let the diplomatic negotiations go on without the quickening operation of tramping on England's toes, which may have the contrary effect. It is impossible that the officers of a Government should go on making treaties without the tacit consent and full knowledge of their Government, especially when Signor Crispi is at the [illegible] that England's [illegible]tment. It is greatly to be hoped [illegible] Government will consider the position of [illegible] that Italian offic[illegible] as kindly as possible, [illegible] create obstacles to the hoped[illegible] [illegible] result.

EASTERN CADETSHIPS.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at an examination held on August 14, 1890, and following days, for Eastern Cadetships:—

	Marks.		Marks.
Firmstone, Harold W..	1,686	Howard, Edward C C..	1,555
Gompertz, Henry H J..	1,672	Carter, William........	1,539
Buckle, John G T........	[illegible]	Badeley, Francis J....	1,497

The best safeguard for General Health is Kemp's Summer Effervescent and Purifying Saleen. It is Fresher, Superior, and Cheaper compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best Aperient and Blood purifying Remedies known. Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

THE REVOLUTION IN SWITZERLAND.

A Geneva telegram says:—The *Journal de Geneva* of the 12th inst publishes a supplement announcing that a revolution has broken out in the Canton of Ticino. Several persons are stated to have been killed, including M. Rossi, Councillor of State.

A later telegram from Berne says:—A political disturbance of a somewhat serious character has occurred at Bellinzona, the capital of the Canton of Ticino. Two councillors of the Government were seized by the insurgent party and placed in confinement and another was shot and killed The in surgents have established a Provisional Government. The Federa Councilof Switzerland has resolved to have recourse militaryto intervention, and a Federal Commissioner has been appointed to act in the matter. Two battalions of troops have been despatched to Bellinzona.

A telegram, dated Berne, Thursday evening, (11 Sept.) says:—Rioting has broken out to-day in the Canton of Tessin in connection with the proposed revision of the Constitution. It is probable that the Federal Council will send troops to quell the disturbance and overawe the rioters.

A later despatch gives further details. Within a few hours the Government of the Canton of Tessin has been overcome by a *coup de main*, and political anarchy prevails at Bellinzona, the seat of the Cantonal Government. The Tessinois, though belonging to the Swiss Confederation, are Italian in language and in blood, and their temperament partakes largely of Southern excitability. The revolutionists are, for the time being, masters of the situation. To-day they took prisoners three members of the Government, and one member was killed by a shot fired from a revolver by a rioter in the course of a struggle between the constituted authorities and the malcontents. The bullet penetrated the unfortunate Minister's throat, and he fell lifeless to the ground. As for the remaining members of the Government, when they saw that the forces at their disposal were unequal to the emergency, they took to flight and left the revolutionists in possession of the Government offices. So matters remain at present; but the Federal Council in Berne have despatched the 38th and 39th Battalions to Belinzonas, and the agitators, numerous though they be, will find it difficult to withstand for long the rifles and swords of the trained soldiers of the Confederation. This is not the first time that the Tessinois have given trouble, and their dogged determination on matters of principle is proverbial.

A Central News telegram from Bale on Sept. 2, says:—Despatches from Tessin announce the success of the revolutionary movement in that Canton. The arsenals and prefectures have been occupied without resistance, the authorities being unable to cope with the tide of popular disaffection. The triumph of disorder is, however, likely to be short-lived. Fifteen hundred troops under the Federal Commissary have left Berne for the center of rebellion in two special trains.

THE GREAT FIRE AT SALONICA.

It has now become possible to estimate the extent of, and the damage caused by, the fire at Salonica. *The fire broke out at midnight* on the 3rd Sept. through the bursting of a spirit-still in the Jewish quarter. This part of the town was densely populated, and the houses being constructed of the most combustible materials, which had been rendered still more inflammable by the recent hot, dry weather, the flames, fanned by a high north wind, rapidly spread from building to building. Owing to the long drought there was a great *scarcity of water, the aqueducts* which convey water from the hills being almost empty, and no appliances were at hand for getting sea water. It was therefore impossible to do much more than to endeavour to prevent loss of life and save portable property. The conflagration spread with such rapidity, however, that the men hired to work the pumps in the burning quarter, soon left off trying to cope with the flames, and devoted themselves to saving their own families and property.

As fast as the goods were rescued they were piled up in open spaces where they were apparently safe; *but* square after square was reached by the fire, and all the collections of property were destroyed in turn. The mosque of St. Sophia, almost as fine a building as that of the same name at Constantinople, of which it was a model on a smaller scale, was burned to the ground, as also was the Byzantine church. In the latter were tored the Government archives, with manuscripts and old records dating back 300 years. All these were destroyed, only a few land titles being saved. The loss is irreperable. The British Consulate was also burned, though the archives were got away. The Greek Consulate, the Greek Bishop's palace, the Metropolitan Church, containing valuable altar plate, and seven syngogues were in turn destroyed. The fire also consumed the Greek hospital, where thirteen of the inmates perished. The loss covered by insurance is expected to involve the payment of £200,000, British capital alone being involved to the amount of £150,000. Thousands of people are homeless, and, being mostly of the poorest Jewish classes, are utterly destitute. The Government is issuing tents and daily rations for their relief.

The Lord Mayor, at the request of influential citizens has consented to head a Relief Committee, and to forward any donations which may be addressed to him at, the Mansion House in aid of the distress occasioned by the fire.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

War Office, Sept 9—5th Lancers—Second Lieut A V L Wood to be Lieutenant to complete establishment.

6th Dragoons.—Second Lieut Wilfred Stanley Sharpe, from the 19th Hussars, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut A R Mosley, seconded.

16th Lancers—Major Henry R L Howard retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

Line Battalions.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.—Second Lieut Frank B Hill has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment).—Capt Lawrence G Dundas, D S O, has been seconded for service on the Staff. Second Lieut (now Lieutenant) Denys B Blakeway has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Devonshire Regiment.—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—E C Rowcroft, probationer, Indian Staff Corps, vice H N Sargent, seconded; E E Bernard to complete establishment. Second Lieut. Percy E Ricketts has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The York and Lancaster Regiment.—Major Ellis Lee to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Col. W. C. S. Mair, placed on half-pay. Capt. F. Percy Lonsada to be Major, vice E. Lee. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieut. C. J. Gunning is cancelled, he having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with an anterior date.

The Durham Light Infantry.—Major Charles Talbot Peyton, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Col. G. A. Lee, placed on half-pay; Lieut. George W. Keane, to be Captain, vice G. T. Noel, retired.

Deputy Surgeon-Gen William Walker, M D, Retired List, Bengal Medical Department, to be Honorary Physician to the Queen, vice Surgeon-Gen F F Allen, C B, deceased.

Indian Staff Corps.

Gen Thomas Wright, C B, Bengal, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Lieut-Gen Sir Peter Stark Lumsden, GCB, CSI, Bengal, to be General.

Major-Gen Reginald Quintin Mainwaring, Madras, to be Lieutenant-General.

Col William Henry Whitlock, Madras, to be Major-General.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Generals to be Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—George Cliffe Hatch, CSI, Bengal; Augustus Henry Ternan, Bengal, Sir Campbell Claye Grant Ross, KCB, Bengal.

The undermentioned Major-Generals to be Lieutenant-Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Howard Codrington Dow[illegible]; [illegible] James Michael, C S I, Madras; Mangles James Brander, C S I, Bengal; Andrew Robert [illegible] Madras; Samuel [illegible], Madras; Charles Henry Hall, Bengal; Ed[illegible] Owen Leggatt, Madras; Richard Alexander Moore, Madras; Charles Edward Bates, Madras; John Miles, Bombay; William Charles Robert Mylne, Bengal; Charles Nedham, Bengal; John Wood Rideout, Madras; Walter Theodore Chitty, Bombay; Thomas Mowbray Baumgartner, Bombay; James Kempt Couper, Bengal; William James Pratt Barlow, Bengal.

Col. George Cleland Rowcroft, Bengal, to be Major-General on the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Indian Local Service.

Major-Gen. William Henry Apostoly Buttler, Madras Infantry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

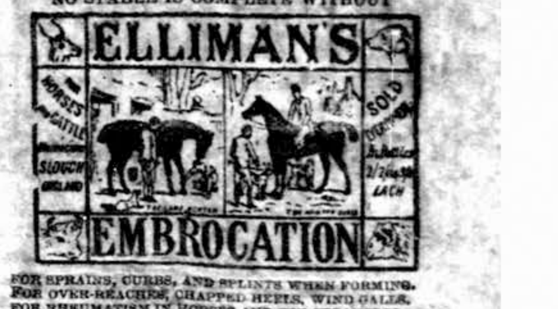
The undermentioned Colonels, Bengal Infantry, to be Major-Generals:—Patrick Wheeler, Henry Hamer Stanfeld, Malcolm George Clerk.

Major-Gen. Patrick Wheeler, Bengal Infantry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Generals to be Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Thomas Rochfort Snow, Bengal Cavalry; Charles Dumbleton, Bengal Cavalry; George Gibson Anderson, Bengal Infantry; George Reynolds, Scott Burrows, Bombay Infantry; William Charles Gott, Bengal Infantry.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

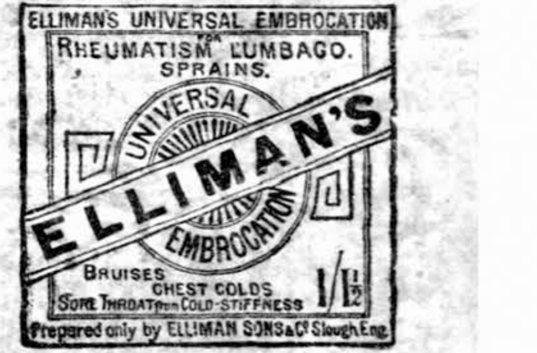
Remarks by Masters of Hounds,

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
Sirs,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. Rutland,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyninghame
Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1885.
Sirs,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
Haddington.
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jani 9th., 1889.
Sir,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
Harrington
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.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NATURE'S REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.
PLEASANT TO TAKE CERTAIN IN ACTION.
WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.

Opinions of the Medical Press.—We have prescribed them in cases of *Chronic Constipation*, and have found them to effect their purpose most satisfactorily.—*The Lancet*, Oct. 27th, 1888.

THE NEW FRUIT ACTS on the LIVER.

Not only acts on the bowels, but the charm of its action is that from its invaluable great tonic properties, it at once gives tone and energy to the muscular coats of the stomach, gradually restoring to nature its long lost power. The New Fruit Stimulates the Liver, creating a natural action of the bowels and biliary secretions, &c.

Such diseases as Biliousness, Bad Breath, Congested Liver, Dizziness, Flatulence, Piles, Indigestion, Headache, Lowness of Spirits, Neuralgia, &c., are well known to emanate from Constipation.

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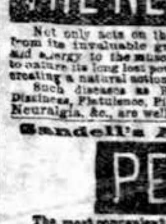
PELLOID [illegible] Trade Mark.

The most convenient, Cheapest, and reliable Disinfectant brought before the public. The tubes can be carried in the pocket, and one Pelloid dissolved in a quart of water makes a most efficient Disinfectant, free from any smell.



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T. O. SANDELL has at last discovered a Hair Restorer that is free from sediment, and quite harmless, which will Restore Grey Hair to its original colour, and cause New Hair to grow on bald spots, if the hair glands are not decayed and gone.

All the above Sold all over India by the leading Chemists, or by
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This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious odour*, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.* Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm o/D.

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Cures ... ... Skin Diseases.
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COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

It is in the form of [illegible], and when mixed with water make[illegible] [illegible]ing and refreshing drink.

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Dr. CHAS. R. DAVIDSON, M.D., says:—"I find Abbey's Potash to be a nice and palatable form of medicine for Indigestion and for purifying the blood in rheumatism and febrile states of the system.

Testimonials also from SIMS REEVES, CHRISTINE NILSSON, ELLEN TERRY, Drs. THOS. E. LOVEGROVE, M.R.C.S., G. B. FRIER and many other eminent persons.

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May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. Kemp & Co., Treacher & Co., Phillips & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Fernandes & Co., Wright & Co., Esplanade Pharmacy and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. Macropolo & Co., Cigar Merchants Meadow Street.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ACCORDING to the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* the "hearty manner" in which the German Emperor recently drank to the health of Archduke Charles Stephen and the prosperity of the Austro-Hungarian Navy has given much satisfaction in the Austrian capital. The *Fremdenblatt* says that these toasts have given eloquent expression to the intimate alliance of the two Empires, the cordial friendship existing between their ruling Houses, and the feelings of good fellowship and brotherhood-in-arms by which their armies and navies are united. The *Novoe Vremya*, however, goes out of its way to remark that Russia can afford to look with indifference at the gratification which must have been caused in Austria by the Emperor William's toast at Gravenstein, for Russian politicians are fully satisfied that a compromise with Austria on the Bulgarian question would be not only superfluous, but disadvantageous to Russia. In any case, adds the St. Petersburg organ suggestively, before there can be any question of a compromise it must be seen what turn the interior complications in Austria will take. By this time the world is fully aware of the important role which "interior complications" play in Russia's foreign policy, but if statesmen at St. Petersburg really mean to abstain from reopening the Eastern question till the interior situation of Austria should have become such as to favour their action, then all that can be said is that Europe has a prospect of prolonged peace before it.

From the same point of view the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* thinks the result of the elections in Bulgaria (which took place on Sept. 7) must be considered as highly satisfactory, proving as it does once more that all efforts to create interior complications in that principality have signally failed. By returning an overwhelming Government majority the Bulgarian people have again declared that they will have nothing to do with political adventurers, and mean to continue their unostentatious work of practical reforms and economic consolidation so successfully inaugurated by Prince Ferdinand. In Sofia itself electoral opinion was almost unanimous. Out of 2,250 votes the three Opposition candidates, Popoff, Radoslavoff, and Karaveloff, polled amongst them only 173 votes. The provincial elections, so far as their results are known, have been equally favourable to the cause of order. About 250 out of 295 Deputies are declared followers of M. Stambouloff, while most of the remainder, although not agreeing with the Prime Minister on every point, are friendly to the existing state of affairs. The real Opposition secured only a very few seats. The successful candidates include about thirty Turks and two Greeks. All the Cabinate Ministers were elected as well as MM. Stoiloff and Stransky, whose candidature was approved by the Government. Reports from the Provinces state that the polling took place in perfect order throughout the whole principality.

The *Times* Vienna correspondent states that the fact that the Emperor of Austria has conferred a high distinction (the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen) on Count Nigra, the Italian Ambassador in Vienna, is considered in the Austrian capital as a sign that the friendly relations existing between Italy and Austria-Hungary have in no wise suffered by recent events. It is, says the *Nimzet*, the strongest dementi to the report that the Italian Government have lodged a protest against the measures which the Vienna Cabinet has found itself compelled to adopt against the Irredentist societies. A Reuter's telegram from Rome, however, states that Signor Imbriani has given notice to the President of the Chamber of an interpellation on what the Radical Deputy describes as the outrages committed by Austria upon Italy and the subserviency which the Italian Government has shown to the Austrian authorities in taking repressive measures against certain societies at home.

Writing from Venice on Sept. 8, a correspondent of the *Times* inclines to the opinion that all the trouble that has grown out of the question of the visit of the French fleet to Spezia, is due to the "rancorous, insulting, and utterly unjustifiable tone" adopted by the French press when the visit was suggested. It has been made to appear by the French press that the high grace of the proposed visit is in the making of it, and that the receiving of it is a matter of course which the King is bound to, nolens volens.

THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

On Friday (5th inst.) the troops engaged in the German Manœuvres engaged in a great sham fight near Flensburg, in the presence of the Emperor and Empress, Prince Henry, and Count von Moltke. His Majesty praised the Hanseatic and Thuringian Brigades and the Hanoverian Hussars for their conduct in the field. The operations were of an interesting character, it being the object of the attacking corps to force a hostile skeleton army in an easterly direction towards Sundewitt.

On Saturday the German Emperor and Empress witnessed an engagement between the evolutionary squadron and an imaginary enemy near Flensburg. The Emperor himself, it is said, had devised the plan of the operations, and at a banquet given by te Emperor and Empress at Gravenstein to the principal officers of the fleet. His Majesty expressed his satisfaction at the proficiency displayed by the fleet, which he felt convinced would prove equal to the most trying work that circumstances might impose, and would acquit itself to his satisfaction for the welfare and glory of the Fatherland. Responding to the toast, Admiral won de Goltz assured the Emperor that he would always find in the navy a weapon ready to his hand in every emergency.

On Sunday morning Divine service was celebrated in the open air on the Herzogshugel, which was attended by four thousand soldiers. The Emp[illegible] left for Glucksburg after the march past of [illegible] the troops.

The manœuvres in Schles[illegible]wig-Holstein on Monday afforded a brilliant [illegible] spectacle. The invaders, covered [illegible] their heavy ironclads, effected a landing from the island of Alsen, and centred their attack on the heights of Duppel. The position of the defending force was a strong one, however, and would probably not have been taken but for the heavy fire from the enemy's ironclads and the large reinforcements of seamen and marines which were landed.

On Tuesday the troops which had stormed Duppe on the previous day endeavoured to capture Flensburg, but without success. Important experiments were carried out with the smokeless powder, and also with the new cartridge and wad.

The manœuvres of the corps closed on Sept. 10 with the brilliant recapture of the Duppel heights by the 17th Division, which had been reinforced by the Empress's Fusilier Regiment, and had selected a line of flank attack secure from the fire of the fleet. The troops were all in motion before 3 a.m., and the Emperor was on the field soon [illegible]er 4. By 6 o'clock the heights were occupied. All the [illegible]llery of the 18th Division, rushing towards its [illegible]atened wing, showered shrapnel and case shot on its assailants, but unavailingly. It was during this enforced retirement of some of their batteries that a gun, in its slanting career down a stubble slope, was overturned, killing one of the gunners on the spot and breaking the limbs of two others. Several other serious accidents were also reported. After the engagement the Emperor bestowed honours upon several officers.

The German Empress left Schloss Gravenstein on Tuesday on her return to Potsdam. In commemoration of Her Majesty's visit to the Schleswig manœuvres, and in honour of the ancestral connection of the Empress's family with the Duchies, the Emperor has conferred on her Majesty the title of Honorary Colonel of the 86th Schleswig-Holstein Regiment.

THE GERMAN COLONIES.

Dr. Rosset, a native of Baden, and well known as an explorer of Indo-China, is about to head a large expedition to Lake Nyassa.

The cable between Zanzibar and Bagamoyo, which is being laid by the British East and South African Telegraph Company, is to be rented by Germany, and worked by German officials.

Major von Wismann, the Imperial Commissioner for German East Africa, who was entertained at a dinner at Hamburg on Monday night, leaves this week for London, where he is going to order a steamer to promote German commerce on the Victoria Nyanza. Herr Krupp has subscribed 10,000 and Count Arnim 5000 marks to the Carl Peters Fund for the building of the st[illegible]er for Lake Victoria. About 40,000 marks (wri[illegible] the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*) [illegible] been altogether collected; but about 20[illegible] marks are needed if she is to be as M[illegible]ssmann requires much larger than those on the [U]pper Congo. Major Wismann also [illegible]steamers on Lakes Tanganyika and wishes to hav[illegible] possible, superior to English ones. Nyassa, [illegible]ding to a Reuter's telegram from Hamburg, [h]owever, which quotes a statement in the 'Borsenhalle,' the total amount received for the construction of the steamer on the Victoria Nyanza has been increased to 70,000 marks by subscriptions collected on the Bours[e] on Sept. 9. The journal adds that, "as subscriptions have also been raised in other towns in Germany, the acquisition of the steamer, the cost of which, including transport, is estimated at 1[illegible]0,000 marks, is regarded as assured."

BOULANGISM AND ITS DEVELOPMENTS.

Despite reports to the contrary, it appears that the threatened duel between MM. Rochefort and Thiebaud, in consequence of M. Rochefort's comments on M. Thiebaud's share in bringing about an interview between General Boulanger and Prince Napoleon, was [illegible] the point of being fought on the Dutch-Belgian fron[illegible] but was stopped by the Belgian gen[illegible] [illegible]llowing day, however, the adversaries [illegible]on of meeting one another at La Clinge, on the Dutch frontier. M. Rochefort is described as having rushed upon and "run round" his adversary in most furious fashion, M. Thiebaud receiving a thrust in the thigh, a cut on the cheek, and a violent flat blow across the forehead. The doctors then stopped the fight, which lasted some ten or twelve minutes, and M. Thiebaud returned to Brussels. On Sunday another duel was fought between M. Mermeix and M. Labruyere. In this encounter it appears that during the first pass of arms one of M. Mermeix's seconds cried out, mistakenly, "M. Labruyere, you are touched," upon which another second gave the order to drop swords. M. Labruyere immediately dropped his sword, when his adversary, with a lunge forward, wounded him rather deeply in the hand. "Sir," exclaimed M. Labruyere, "you have wounded a man off his guard after orders to stop. You are a scoundrel!" An angry discussion arose among the seconds, and it seemed as if the affair would degenerate into a six-cornered duel. M. Mermeix explained, which was undoubtedly the case, that he had acted quite unintentionally, having heard the order when too late to arrest his movement. M. Labruyere, however, insisted on taking up the swords again, but the witnesses would not allow this. M. Labruyere, looking round at M. Mermeix over his shoulder, taunted him, and finished by saying that the affair was only postponed. The duel was arranged in consequence of the recent article in the *Gil Blas*, referring in insulting terms to M. Mermeix. M. de Labruyere has published a card, charging his adversary with foul play. Under the circumstances M. Castelin, of the *Cocarde*, with whom a duel with M. Mermeix had been arranged, is advised by his second that he must decline to meet M. Mermeix. It is further reported that, in consequence of the refusal of several gentlemen challenged by M. Mermeix to fight with him, on account of his conduct in the affray with M. de Labruyere, a jury of honour is to be appointed to decide whether M. Mermeix acted fairly or not. It is rumoured that M. Mermeix will be prosecuted for duelling.

General Boulanger has written a letter to one of his supporters in Paris, in which he says the proceedings of his enemies cannot affect him, and public contempt will soon dispose of them. One of the latest articles on Boulangism ascribes to the Comte and Comtesse de Paris, and especially to the lady, the friendliness of the Royalist party towards General Boulanger, which is said to have been against the advice of the surviving sons of Louis Philippe.

M. Mermeix has declared that he will take no further notice of any attacks upon him, and that he will not seek any more encounters. In a further instalment of the "revelations" he describes the circumstances under which the Duchesse d'Uzes gave General Boulanger 3,000,000fr. for the advancement of the cause. The Duchesse d'Uzes has told a representative of a Paris paper that she provided General Boulanger with the sum mentioned—£120,000—for his election and other expenses. The money was to be repaid when the Monarchy was re-established; but she had received neither an acknowledgment nor a bill endorsed by the Royalist Committee. The Duchesse expressed her inability to understand General Boulanger. She thought he had had several good opportunities for action, and had thrown them away.

The "revelations" brought out by M. Mermeix have led to other exposures. Nothing, however, has approached, from a sensational point of view, the assertion just made by M. Drumont, the champion of anti-Semitism, that the Comte de Paris has in his possession a letter in which General Boulanger proposed the restoration of the Monarchy on three conditions—that he should be promoted to the rank of marshal, created a duke, and should receive an annual allowance of £8000 (200,000 francs). The Boulangist deputies are now called upon to resign their seats in the Chamber, as the expenses of their elections were at least partially defrayed out of funds derived from the enemies of the Republic. M. Auguste Vacquerie is curious to see how many of them will follow the example of M. Naquet, and how many of them will prefer to remain les clus of the Duchesse d'Uzes. It appears from M. Drumont that the Jewish banker who found the 200,000 francs for the electioneering expenses in the Nord department was Baron Hirsch. The Boulangists were at their wits' end, and the Comte de Paris was in Spain. A Royalist hit upon the idea of calling on the Baron, saying that he preferred him to Baron Rothschild, who was a man of purely commercial transactions. Baron Hirsch immediately handed over 200,000 francs, and declined to take a receipt. Even the letter of thanks which the Royalist nobleman felt bound to send was returned, in fragments.

The *Paris* announces a series of revelations in its columns establishing the guilt of the Royalist party. It means to prove that Baron de Mackau, the Marquis de Breteuil, Comte de Mun, and Senator Bocher became the ringleaders of a conspiracy in which they got General Boulanger to appear to act the part of the man of straw. The paper makes bold to promise that everyone will see that M. M. Laguerre, Naquet, and Deroulede were only puppets set dancing by the agents of the Comte de Paris, and that Baron de Mackau corrected the drafts of General Boulanger's manifestoes. It is now asked whether there are not ample grounds for trying the heads of the Royalist party before the High Court. This would be the best way, it is suggested, for the Government to make plain to the country how lo[illegible] the Royalist party is to the principle of honou[illegible] on which the Comte de Chambord took his stand, and how unscrupulous it is as to its methods.

THE RUSSIAN MANŒUVRES.

The Russian military manœuvres commenced near Lutsk on Sept. 8, the Emperor and Empress, the Heir-Apparent, and Grand Duke Vladimir, the Ministers of War, the Household, and the Staff being present. This is the first time that such a large force as 150,000 men has been mobilised on the peace establishment, and manœuvred in the form of two hostile armies. The theatre of the manœuvres is a triangle between Lutsk, Dubno, and Rovno, forty miles across. Lutsk is twenty-five or thirty miles from the Austrian frontier. The grand Duke Nicholas, the chief umpire, has thirty-five umpires under him assisted by officers of the General Staff. The hero of the passages of the Danube, General Dragomiroff, commands the defensive force, while the attacking force under General Gourko, the hero of the passage of the Balkans, has already been three days on the march, part of it coming from the Warsaw district. A St. Petersburg correspondent states that the umpires are not to allow the troops to march more than twenty miles a day for infantry or thirty three miles for cavalry. The defences by the army of Volhynia will centre at a passage through the river Styr. Here, after two days' cavalry reconnaissances and skirmishes, two pitched battles will be fought at two corners of the triangle, at Lutsk, on the Styr, and Dubno, on a small tributary of the Ikva. The attacking force will then try to seize the railway junction at Rovno, where the final conflict will take place.

A leading Russian journal makes the singular declaration that the manœuvres need cause no uneasiness in the political world.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* states that when the Czar entered Rovno on Monday (Sept. 8) the inhabitants of the houses along the line of route taken by the Imperial party were forbidden to leave their houses or to open their windows.

THE INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

The International Agricultural Congress at Vienna, after two days' debate in the Economical Section, has passed a resolution in favour of a Central European Customs League, to include all European countries except Russia and England, and to have a twofold frontier one against those excluded from the League, the other as between the separate countries within the League, with differential duties for the outsiders. The Section elected an International Agitation Committee, which is to make preparations for a meeting of the Congress for a thorough discussion of the question. Only the Bohemian and Hungarian agriculturists are, however, really in favour of such a League. The Germans in the debate made reservations, annihilating the effect of the resolution, while the French representative declared his country will terminate all treaties, but will seek to profit by every advantage Germany may derive from the formation of such a league, or from treaties with other Powers, by application of Article Eleven in the Frankfort Treaty. The abovementioned resolution was, indeed (adds the *Standard's* correspondent), passed chiefly by the Austrian and Hungarians, just as was a similar resolution of the congress held in 1885 at [illegible]. The sections of the Congress completed their labours on Sept. [illegible], and the final meeting of the full congress was held afterwards, his Excellency Count Kinsky in the chair. The congress was in every way a conspicuous success, and has undoubtedly done much to bring about co-operation amongst the scientific workers and practical agriculturists in different countries. It has been resolved to hold the next International Congress at the Hague.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

Rain has ceased to fall in the Austrian Empire, and the waters have consequently been falling almost as rapidly they rose. The cities of Prague, Budweis, Linz, and many others, which on Friday seemed doomed to destruction, are now safe. In the case of Vienna and many towns lower down the Danube, where the river had been rising considerably, a favourable change has commenced. At the same time, there are still in Vienna over two hundred houses with several feet of water in the cellars, while near the Danube some fifty houses have been rendered uninhabitable. The Freuddenau racecourse, being on low ground, was only freed from water on the 10th inst., and there is now some likelihood of races being held there on Sunday next.

There has been considerable loss of life in all the inundated districts, and the rivers are constantly bringing down fresh bodies. Moreover, the damage to property, houses, gardens, fields, and forests in Austria alone is estimated at the lowest at nearly five millions sterling. In order to relieve the most pressing distress, an order in Council has been published, placing a sum of two million florins at the disposal of the Administration for the provinces of Bohemia, Silesia, Upper and Lower Austria, and Vorarlberg. A public subscription has also been opened which the Emperor has headed with a donation of 10,000fl. for the sufferers in Prague, and 5,000fl. for those in Vorarlberg. In all the towns visited by the inundations the distress is very great. In Prague, for instance, the price of provisions has risen fifty to a hundred per cent. Official investigation has shown that many persons could get nothing whatever to eat for two days, although in that city the military bakeries alone turned out 6,000 large loaves a day. While Austria has thus suffered enormous losses through water, Hungary has to deplore equally serious losses through fire. The insurance companies have during August paid no less than 3,5000,000fl.; while the non-insured property consumed by the flames during the same months is estimated at 7,000,000fl.

The Grand-Duchess of Baden, who went on a visit to the schools at Mersemburg on Friday, had to stay there all night, being prevented by the floods from returning from the Island of Mainau till next day, when the bridge to the island, which the flood and storm had greatly injured, was temporarily repaired. The Moselle has also ceased to rise. The Upper Rhine, too, is slowly abating; but the Middle Rhine is again rising, owing to the rapid swelling of the Neckar and other tributaries. The banks of the Rhine between Mannheim, Worms, and thence down the stream are under water. The Elbe is still considerably above its normal height.

LABOUR AND WAGES.

STRIKE RIOTS IN SOUTHAMPTON.

A SERIOUS strike of dockers commenced at Southampton on Monday (Sept. 8), and extended to the seamen and firemen, and to the coal, corn, and general porters, with the result that the trade of the port was completely paralysed. The cause of the strike was the refusal of the masters to recognise the Dockers' Union, and the fact that while the Dock Company had consented to give the rate of 6d. by day and 7d. by a night they were taking on permanent hands at a guinea a week. Pickets were posted on the roadway between the railway and the docks to prevent trains passing. The driver, from a Dock Company's engine who attempted to cross the road, was pulled off and his locomotive backed into the station. As the result of an interview between the Watch Committee and the representatives of the strikers, the latter agreed to allow the mails and the passengers for American liners to pass into the docks, the Mayor undertaking that no non-unionists should enter the docks on Monday night. Steamers with perishable cargoes could not be unloaded.

On Tuesday the strike assumed serious proportions. The dockers, and those associated with them, refused to allow any provisions to be taken into the docks, and stopped all railway traffic except that for the Isle of Wight. In the afternoon the Mayor telegraphed for military assistance, and two hundred and fifty men of the Yorkshire Regiment were despatched from Gosport. The soldiers soon cleared Cannte-road, close to the railway station, which had been held by the mob. Later on fire engines were brought out, and water thrown on the people, causing many to disperse. Late at night an attack was made on the Mayor's business establishment, the windows of which were smashed. The Riot Act was read twice, and the troops fixed bayonets and cleared the streets, not, however, until two or three people were wounded. The crowd attacked the soldiers with stones, and Lieut. Abercrombie had the bridge of his nose broken, and was conveyed to the South-Western Hotel, and two privates were carried away injured. Mr. Cunninghame Graham, M.P., and Mr. Michael Davitt have been telegraphed to by the strike leaders for assistance. On Wednesday the strike developed to such an extent that the officer in charge of the military already in the town telegraphed for more troops. A further detachment of 250 officers and men of the Yorkshire Light Infantry soon after arrived. During the evening, as the crowds would not disperse, the soldiers charged with fixed bayonets, and in this way the streets were cleared. An attempt of the strikers to intercept incoming vessels, and induce their crews to join in the strike, was frustrated by the Admiralty sanctioning the employment of naval patrols from her Majesty's ship Invincible, and by sending two gun-boats into Southampton Water. The employers issued a manifesto inviting the men to resume work, but declining to employ union workmen only.

There was no attempt at rioting at Southampton yesterday, and the military, with the exception of a few men guarding the Mayor's private residence, were confined to their temporary quarters in the docks. The masters had a meeting, again resolved not to recognise the Union. At five o'clock the representatives of the men met, and a resolution was passed, by eleven votes to five, recommending the dockers to return to work on the terms agreed to a fortnight since—on the basis, that is, of the concession of one penny per hour, without any stipulation as to the recognition of the Union; but at a mass meeting in the evening it was resolved to postpone any decision on the point until to-day. Mr. John Barns arrived in the town last night. It is stated by officials of the London Union that the strike was begun, not only without the authority, but against the advice, of the Executive of that Union.

The Southampton magistrates were engaged for several hours yesterday investigating charges arising out of the riots. One man was sent to gaol for three months for intimidating and threatening a shipwright who would not leave his employment. Another was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for assaulting a coal merchant, named Beavis; while a third was committed for trial for inciting the mob to set fire to certain premises. Several men were remanded, bail being refused, on a charge of riotously assembling together to the terror of the public.

THE SHIPPING FEDERATION.

The adhesions to the newly-formed Shipping Federation, which have come to hand since the conference held on the 2nd inst., show that the federation may be regarded as embracing almost the whole of the shipping interests of the United Kingdom. It is expected (writes a correspondent of the *Times*) that the example set by the shipowners of the United Kingdom will, in course of time, be followed by shipowners in Australia and throughout the whole of our colonial possessions, more or less. In view, therefore, of the vast extent of the support which the movement may and doubtless will thus receive, it is more especially important that the objects the federation has in view should be clearly understood. On this point we cannot do better than give the second of the resolutions adopted by the conference at which the formation of the federation was agreed upon. This resolution is as follows:—

That the objects of the federation are—(*a*) To deal with labour questions of all kinds, including conferences with labour organisations. (*b*) Indemnity to shipowners whose vessels are detained by the authority or in consequence of the measures taken by the federation. (*c*) Legal proceedings where necessary in important test cases within the objects of the association, but not for ordinary breaches of discipline, &c. (*d*) The protection of the officers, crews, or servants of shipowners against intimidation on the part of trades organisations or their members. (*e*) Proposed legislation affecting shipowners. (*f*) Counteracting the effects of agitations against the shipping interest, and to deal with cases of conspiracy.

In order to attain these aims there will be, first of all, central offices in London, to be kept in touch with everything that is going on in any part of the kingdom, or, indeed, of the Empire, affecting the interests which the federation is to protect. Then there will be local committees and officers at each outport, empowered, when they may there arise on the spot with any difficulty of a vessel should suddenly [illegible] their intention to strike unless a certain [illegible] joined their union (and many such instances have been occurring of late), the captain, instead of feeling himself at the mercy of his crew and compelling the officer in question either to join the union or leave the ship, would appeal to the local federation committee, which would either engage non-unionist men—at a higher wage, if necessary, than would be paid to the unionists going on strike—or would arrange for the ship to be laid up for a time, the owners being indemnified out of the funds which the federation will raise by means of a levy on the tonnage of its members. Considering that a levy of a single penny a ton on 5,000,000 tons (and the federation will represent much more than this, independently of affiliated associations at home and abroad) would produce over £20,000, the financial possibilities of these funds should be clearly apparent. Still, the motto of the federation, like that of our Volunteers, is essentially one of "Defence, not defiance," and the unions are to have no cause to fear as long as they do not propose conditions to which it will be impossible for the shipowners to submit.

MAJOR WISSMANN AND THE MISSIONARIES.

MAJOR VON WISSMANN, who recently accused the English missionaries in Africa of "political agitation," has written the following attempt to justify his charges:—"I ascribe it to the influence of the Scotch Missions on the Nyassa alone that the southern frontiers of our East African possessions have been shifted further northwards than we wished, and that we have a common frontier in the south with English territories, and not with Portuguese, as we once expected. It is due solely to the Scottish Mission at Blantyre, on the Shire, and to the African Lakes Company—which *nota bene*, is quite independent of the former—that England has advanced a claim to the territories on our southern frontier which the Anglo-German Treaty recently allotted to her. The Scotch Mission probably founded and maintained the said commercial company in order to have a worldly factor which could cause the appointment of an English consul. Many years ago this consul had his seat on the Shire in the midst of a territory claimed by the Portuguese, hundreds of miles from the coast, and could not protect his clients in case of need. The worldly foster-child of the Scotch Mission also proved strong enough to fight successfully both against the natives on the Shire, and afterwards against the Arabs on the Nyassa. Is not that a political part for a Protestant Mission to play?"

As regards Uganda, Major Wissmann says that every person concerned knows how the missions of both connections actually held the helm of affairs there, and after Mwanga's success, settled by long negotiations that the Katekion, the King's Prime Minister, had to be a Protestant Christian. As to the deceased engineer, Mr. Mackay, who was long at the head of the Uganda Mission, Major Wissmann says:—"I accidentally got proofs that he was to be induced to conclude treaties with chiefs for England, even south of Lake Nyanza, in order, if possible, to keep us away from it." He calls this also political agitation, and he only acquits the university and the German Protestant missions of such action, and advices the Protestant Mission to work more hand in hand, in order to achieve results as great as those of the Catholic missions.

Colonel Euan-Smith, the British Consul General at Zanzibar, on Sept. 9 presented the silver medal of the Geographical Society to a number of Mr. H. M. Stanley's followers in his late expedition.

It was Consul C. S. Smith, of Mombosa, and not Colonel Euan-Smith, who left Zanzibar on Sept. 3 for England for the benefit of his health.

The telegraph cable from Zanzibar to Dar-es-Salaam was completed on Sept. 10.

News received that the German steamer Reichstag, which grounded at Dar-es-Salaam, has been successfully floated again.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* writes on Sept. 7:—Dr. Peters has been making various statements at Munich mostly disparaging to the English, which impels the *Vossische* to warn the German Anglophobes "against wantonly stirring up in Africa the war they have failed to kindle in Europe." Herr Krupp has subscribed 10,000 and Count Arnim 5,000 marks to the Karl Peters Fund for the building of a steamer for Lake Victoria. All the other subscriptions together do not much exceed a hundred pounds.

Dr. Rosset, a native of Baden, and well known as an explorer of Indo-China, is about to head a large expedition to Lake Nyassa. A telegram from Aden asserts that Mr. Thompson, an official of the British East African Company, forcibly removed the German flag, at Kimbo, a place in the territory of the German East African Company, in Vitu, on Aug. 16.

The same correspondent writes on Sept. 9:—About forty thousand marks have already been collected for the German steamer on Lake Victoria, but about two hundred thousand marks are needed if she is to be, as Major Wissmann requires, much larger than those on the Upper Congo. Major Wissmann also wishes to have steamers on lakes Tanganyika and Nyassa, all, if possible, superior to English ones, in order to cope with English competition in that region. This he has openly avowed at Bremen and Hamburg, where he has been canvassing for subscriptions, which are said to have come in readily. He added:—"German East Africa has not merely one coast, but two—an eastern and a western, the latter formed by the three lakes, Victoria, Tanganyika, and Nyassa, which separate us from the immense territories belonging to the Congo Free State and England. After securing the sea coast, the next most important task is to secure this western coast, for it is the basis of all commerce with the inland countries and of the caravan trade from the interior to German East Africa. The most important lake is the Victoria, which also washes the most fertile portion of the German territory. You have all, perhaps, read that England is making efforts to put a steamer on the lake in order to be ahead of us in the command of the shores of the lake, and in gaining influence there. I am firmly convinced that we must exert ourselves in order to be first in the field, or should this be impossible, which I do not believe, to be at least on equal terms."

ITALY IN THE RED SEA.

THE *Corriere di Napoli*, a journal which takes a special interest in the Italian colony in Africa and attacks Signor Crispi savagely for not extending its boundaries in disregard of all other interests, has several times asserted that the Protectorate had been extended to the country commanding Kassala—assertions always denied by the *Riforma*. The *Corriere* in a late number published the formal announcement of the negotiation of African treaties from its Rome correspondent as follows:—

In confirmation of the news sent you of the new Protectorate conceded to Italy by the Hadendowa tribes bordering on Kassala, I am able to give you the following particulars. The same day that the treaty of alliance with the Hadendowas was signed at Biscia, another treaty was signed with the Halenga tribe, which is between the Hadendowas of the centre and the river Chor el Giscia, which, scarcely eight kilometres to the north of Gallabad, empties into the Atbara, one of the affluents of the Nile from the right. There are also negotiations in a forward state for an alliance with the tribe of the Atbari. After this we leave the official journals to continue to deny even being official. A good excuse is necessary to take from the Government a credit which we accord it with a lively satisfaction. But formerly the official journals, when Italy had the power of taking whatever pleased her without other danger than a declaration of war by the *Times*, maintained that there were reasons, geographical and political, which prevented any step towards the Eastern Soudan.

In the same journal there is a report of a long interview with General Orero, from which it appears that the General and the *Corriere* seem to be of the opinion that if he trampled on the toes of England and Egypt often enough and boldly enough, England would have accepted the *fait accompli*, and allowed Italy to take possession of Kassala.

The facts seem to be that the military authorities of the Red Sea have decided to try how much they can step on the toes of their neighbours without a renewal of the "thus far" which was necessary when they were working towards Suakin. The treaties announced are really made, although the Italian Government denies that anything of the kind is being done, and promises to maintain the *status quo* until a proper delimitation can be negotiated. There is, no doubt, a determination on the part of certain officials to push matters as far as they can, in the belief that England will ignore the results, and my own conviction is that Signor Crispi is not entirely ignorant of the move or of its probable and desired consequences. To suppose the contrary would be to consider him a very ill-informed head of the Government. Considering the extremely friendly dispositon of England towards Italy, and the negotiations entered upon, it would seem that it would make matters smoother all round if the military authorities, including the *Corriere*, were to let the diplomatic negotiation[illegible] on without the quickening operation of tramp[illegible] on [illegible]ngland's toes, which may have the contrary effect. It is impossible that the officers of a Gover[illegible]nment should go on making treaties without the tacit [illegible]nsent and full knowledge of their Government, especially when Signor Crispi is at the [illegible] that Engl[illegible]tment. It is greatly to be hoped [illegible] Governme[illegible] will consider the position of [illegible] that Italian offic[illegible] as kindly as possible, [illegible] create obstacles to the hoped [illegible]r result.

EASTERN CADETSHIPS.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at an examination held on August 14, 1890, and following days, for Eastern Cadetships:—

	Marks.		Marks.
Ernstone, Harold W. ..	1,686	Howard, Edward C C ..	1,551
Gompertz, Henry H ..	1,672	Carter, William	1,538
Buckle, John G T	1,633	Badeley, Francis J	1,497

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THE REVOLUTION IN SWITZERLAND.

A GENEVA telegram says:—The *Journal de Geneva* of the 12th inst publishes a supplement announcing that a revolution has broken out in the Canton of Ticino. Several persons are stated to have been killed, including M. Rossi, Councillor of State.

A later telegram from Berne says:—A political disturbance of a somewhat serious character has occurred at Bellinzona, the capital of the Canton of Ticino. Two councillors of the Government were seized by the insurgent party and placed in confinement and another was shot and killed The in surgents have established a Provisional Government. The Federa Councilof Switzerland has resolved to have recourse militaryto intervention, and a Federal Commissioner has been appointed to act in the matter. Two battalions of troops have been despatched to Bellinzona.

A telegram dated Borne, Thursday evening, (11 Sept.) says:—Rioting has broken out to-day in the Canton of Tessin in connection with the proposed revision of the Constitution. It is probable that the Federal Council will send troops to quell the disturbance and overawe the rioters.

A later despatch gives further details. Within a few hours the Government of the Canton of Tessin has been overcome by a *coup de main*, and political anarchy prevails at Bellinzona, the seat of the Cantonal Government. The Tessinois, though belonging to the Swiss Confederation, are Italian in language and in blood, and their temperament partakes largely of Southern excitability. The revolutionists are, for the time being, masters of the situation. To-day they took prisoners three members of the Government, and one member was killed by a shot fired from a revolver by a rioter in the course of a struggle between the constituted authorities and the malcontents. The bullet penetrated the unfortunate Minister's throat, and he fell lifeless to the ground. As for the remaining members of the Government, when they saw that the forces at their disposal were unequal to the emergency, they took to flight and left the revolutionists in possession of the Government offices. So matters remain at present; but the Federal Council in Berne have despatched the 38th and 39th Battalions to Belinzonas, and the agitators, numerous though they be, will find it difficult to withstand for long the rifles and swords of the trained soldiers of the Confederation. This is not the first time that the Tessinois have given trouble, and their dogged determination on matters of principle is proverbial.

A Central News telegram from Bale on Sept. 2, says:—Despatches from Tessin announce the success of the revolutionary movement in that Canton. The arsenals and prefectures have been occupied without resistance, the authorities being unable to cope with the tide of popular disaffection. The triumph of disorder is, however, likely to be short-lived. Fifteen hundred troops under the Federal Commissary have left Berne for the center of rebellion in two special trains.

THE GREAT FIRE AT SALONICA.

IT has now become possible to estimate the extent of, and the damage caused by, the fire at Salonica. The fire broke out at midnight on the 3rd Sept. through the bursting of a spirit-still in the Jewish quarter. This part of the town was densely populated, and the houses being constructed of the most combustible materials, which had been rendered still more inflammable by the recent hot, dry weather, the flames, fanned by a high north wind, rapidly spread from building to building. Owing to the long drought there was a great scarcity of water, the aqueducts which convey water from the hills being almost empty, and no appliances were at hand for getting sea water. It was therefore impossible to do much more than to endeavour to prevent loss of life and save portable property. The conflagration spread with such rapidity, however, that the men hired to work the pumps in the burning quarter, soon left off trying to cope with the flames, and devoted themselves to saving their own families and property.

As fast as the goods were rescued they were piled up in open spaces where they were apparently safe; but square after square was reached by the fire, and all the collections of property were destroyed in turn. The mosque of St. Sophia, almost as fine a building as that of the same name at Constantinople, of which it was a model on a smaller scale, was burned to the ground, as also was the Byzantine church. In the latter were stored the Government archives, with manuscripts and old records dating back 300 years. All these were destroyed, only a few land titles being saved. The lo[illegible] is irreparable. The British Consulate was a[illegible]ned, though the [illegible]. The Greek Consulate, the Greek Bishop's palace, the Metropolitan Church, containing valuable altar plate, and seven syngogues were in turn destroyed. The fire also consumed the Greek hospital, where thirteen of the inmates perished. The loss covered by insurance is expected to involve the payment of £200,000, British capital alone being involved to the amount of £150,000. Thousands of people are homeless, and, being mostly of the poorest Jewish classes, are utterly destitute. The Government is issuing tents and daily rations for their relief.

The Lord Mayor, at the request of influential citizens has consented to head a Relief Committee, and to forward any donations which may be addressed to him at, the Mansion House in aid of the distress occasioned by the fire.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

WAR OFFICE, Sept 9—5th Lancers—Second Lieut A V L Wood to be Lieutenant to complete establishment.

6th Dragoons.—Second Lieut Wilfred Stanley Sharpe, from the 19th Hussars, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut A R Mosley, seconded.

16th Lancers—Major Henry R L Howard retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.—Second Lieut Frank B Hill has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment).—Capt Lawrence C Dundas, D S O, has been seconded for service on the Staff. Second Lieut (now Lieutenant) Denys B Blakeway has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Devonshire Regiment.—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—E C Rowcroft, probationer, Indian Staff Corps, vice H N Sargent, seconded; E E Bernard to complete establishment. Second Lieut. Percy E Ricketts has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The York and Lancaster Regiment.—Major Ellis Lee to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Col. W. C. S. Mair, placed on half-pay. Capt. F. Percy Lonsada to be Major, vice E. Lee. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieut. C. J. Gunning is cancelled, he having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with an anterior date.

The Darham Light Infantry.—Major Charles Talbot Peyton, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Col. G. A. Lee, placed on half-pay; Lieut. George W. Keane, to be Captain, vice G. T. Noel, retired.

Deputy Surgeon-Gen William Walker, M D, Retired List, Bengal Medical Department, to be Honorary Physician to the Queen, vice Surgeon-Gen F F Allen, C B, deceased.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Gen Thomas Wright, C B, Bengal, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Lieut-Gen Sir Peter Stark Lumsden, GCB, CSI, Bengal, to be General.

Major-Gen Reginald Quintin Mainwaring, Madras, to be Lieutenant-General.

Col William Henry Whitlock, Madras, to be Major-General.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Generals to be Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—George Cliffe Hatch, CSI, Bengal; Augustus Henry Ternan, Bengal, Sir Campbell Claye Grant Ross, KCB, Bengal.

The undermentioned Major-Generals to be Lieutenant-Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Howard Codrington D[illegible], Madras; James Michael, C S I, Mangles James Brander, C S I, Bengal; Andrew Robert [illegible], Madras; Samuel [illegible], Madras; Charles Henry Hall, Bengal; Ed[illegible] Clement Owen Leggatt, Madras; Richard Alexander Moore, Madras; Charles Edward Bates, Madras; John Miles, Bombay; William Charles Robert Mylne, Bengal; Charles Nedham, Bengal; John Wood Rideout, Madras; Walter Theodore Chitty, Bombay; Thomas Mowbray Baumgartner, Bombay; James Kempt Couper, Bengal; William James Pratt Barlow, Bengal.

Col. George Cleland Rowcroft, Bengal, to be Major-General on the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

Major-Gen. William Henry Apostoly Buttler, Madras Infantry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

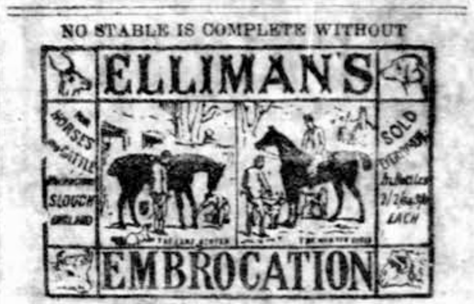
The undermentioned Colonels, Bengal Infantry, to be Major-Generals:—Patrick Wheeler, Henry Hamer Stanfeld, Malcolm George Clerk.

Major-Gen. Patrick Wheeler, Bengal Infantry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Generals to be Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Thomas Rochfort Snow, Bengal Cavalry; Charles Dumbleton, Bengal Cavalry; George Gibson Anderson, Bengal Infantry; George Reynolds Scott Burrows, Bombay Infantry; William Charles Gott, Bengal Infantry.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



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FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham
Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1888.
SIRS,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON.
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th., 1889.
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NATURE'S REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.
PLEASANT TO TAKE. CERTAIN IN ACTION.
WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.
Opinions of the Medical Press.—We have prescribed them in cases of Chronic Constipation, and have found them to effect their purpose most satisfactorily.—*The Lancet*, Oct. 27th, 1888.

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Not only acts on the bowels, but the charm of its action is that from its invaluable great tonic properties, it at once gives tone and energy to the muscular coats of the stomach, gradually restoring to nature its long lost power. The New Fruit Stimulates the Liver, creating a natural action of the bowels and biliary secretions, &c.
Such diseases as Biliousness, Bad Breath, Congested Liver, Dizziness, Flatulence, Piles, Indigestion, Headache, Lowness of Spirits, Neuralgia, &c., are well known to emanate from Constipation.

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PREVENTS ... Fever.
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CURES ... ... Biliousness.
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NOTICES.

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& of the nutritive principles of meat

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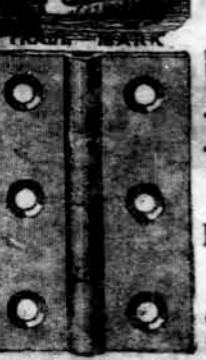

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